

C. 11
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1913.



CAIRO.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

To be obtained, either directly or through any Bookseller
from the PUBLICATIONS OFFICE, Government Press, Bulâq; or from the SALE-ROOM, Geological Museum.
Ministry of Public Works Gardens.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This report consists mainly of a statistical survey of the principal diseases of Egypt, together with a résumé of the work carried out by the Department of Public Health during the year 1913.

The main object of the report is to put on record for future information the present statistical aspect of the diseases of the country. Any other points taken up in the report require no further explanation, as they are merely brief records or comments on the work of the various Sections.



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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913.

PRELIMINARY.



1.—ORDINARY BUDGET.

The Ordinary Budget (recurrent expenditure) was fixed at	L.E. 358,837 *
That for 1912 was	333,210 †
Showing an increase of L.E. 25,627, subdivided as follows :—	L.E.
(1) Increase of personnel (pensionable)	6,164
(2) Increase of personnel (non-pensionable)	3,362
(3) Increase of hospital and general supplies and expenses ...	9,475
(4) Automatic increase in Cairo Scavenging and Watering Service	3,599
(5) Upkeep of buildings	3,027
	<u>25,627</u>

The following table indicates in a general manner the credits allotted to the individual or correlated Services of the Department, and affords a comparison with the corresponding credits of 1912 :—

	1913.	1912.
	L.E.	L.E.
A. Personnel :—		
1. Direction-General	25,473	25,499
2. Central Stores and attached Services... ..	5,961	5,289
3. Scientific Laboratories and Institutes	5,738	4,724
4. Central Ophthalmic Office and Ophthalmic Hospitals	9,113	7,547
5. Inspectorate of Pharmacies	1,650	1,722
6. Provincial Hospitals and Inspectorates	50,895	50,151
7. Provincial Barbers... ..	1,500	1,500
8. Cairo Inspectorate	12,954	10,659
9. Cairo Hospitals (including Lunatic Asylum)	27,954	25,336
10. Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez Hospitals	8,973	8,757
11. Veterinary Service... ..	14,047	13,864
B. Equipment	28,124	28,812
C. General supplies and diets	45,844	44,029
D. Travelling charges and allowances	10,315	10,265
E. Various indemnities and allowances	10,637	9,953
F. Free water fountains	2,478	2,478
G. Prophylactic measures	5,620	4,772
H. Repairs and maintenance of buildings	9,092	6,065
I. Sanitation of Mosques	2,500	2,500
J. General expenses : forage, rent, light, water, printing, postage, telegrams, telephones, etc.	24,484	18,702
K. Cairo Scavenging and Watering Service	54,485	50,886
TOTAL... ..	358,837	333,210

* Including L.E. 3,500 supplementary credits allotted during the year. The total expenditure on the 1912 budget was L.E. 345,124, showing an economy of L.E. 13,713.
† The amount shown in the 1912 report included, besides the budget grant, supplementary credits allotted during the year.

2.—SPECIAL CREDITS.

ITEM.	Balance from 1912.	Credit, 1913.	Expended, 1913.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Abbassia Infectious Diseases Hospital :—			
Annexes and modifications... ..	1,375	—	1,326
Equipment	1,125	—	1,125
Additional works	—	620	—
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Zagazig :—			
Building... ..	—	2,040	922
Equipment	—	60	1
Assiut General Hospital equipment	264	—	—
Qena Hospital :—			
Rebuilding	10,000	—	4,557
Equipment	794	—	—
Minia Hospital :—			
Building of out-patients' section	—	700	214
Equipment	—	70	—
Aswân Hospital :—			
Building prisoners' and lunatics' block	—	550	484
Equipment	—	50	—
Fayûm Hospital :—			
Building out-patients' section	—	1,450	461
Equipment	—	150	—
Damietta Hospital reconstruction	—	10,000	—
Alexandria Hospital :—			
Constructions	10,713	—	4,831
Sisters' house and fittings	—	2,800	614
Equipment	—	200	—
Ophthalmic Hospital, Mansûra	297	—	278
Equipment	18	—	5
Ophthalmic Hospital, Zagazig	1,898	—	1,897
Water installation	—	286	143
Ophthalmic Hospital, Beni Snef	1,000	—	941
Equipment	100	—	54
Ophthalmic Hospital, Sohâg	3,996	—	330
Equipment	965	—	634
Ophthalmic Hospital, Minia	—	4,000	256
Equipment	—	500	—
Ophthalmic Hospital, Shibîn el Kôm	—	4,076	1,476
Equipment	—	845	—
Second storey, Headquarters	345	—	225
Second storey, Bacteriological Institute	2,570	—	2,105
Equipment	1,790	—	571
Rebuilding Central Stores	357	—	230
Filing furniture for archives	160	—	120
Building quarters for Medical Officer's office and dispensary at Zeitia	—	260	—
Initial expenditure for new roads taken over by Cairo Scavenging and Watering Service	—	1,854	1,677
Initial expenditure for upkeep of new gullies	—	760	—
Filling in <i>birkas</i>	187	—	101
Transfer of cemeteries	780	500	1,273
Initial expenses, Cairo new roads	318	—	—
Repair of public <i>abattoirs</i>	449	—	385
Enlargement of Benha <i>Abattoir</i>	112	—	112
Special repairs to Cairo <i>Abattoir</i> roads	20	—	20
Shellal cattle sheds	1,085	—	1,085
Prophylactic measures :—	1,582	—	1,198
Cattle plague... ..	12,000	36,410	1,651
Cholera	1,742	11,984	34,017
Human plague	—	30,524	1,704
Disinfection in ports	—	9,600	11,984
Ankylostomiasis	—	1,000	29,353
Indemnities for cattle dying after double inoculation	—	3,630	8,651
Abbassia Asylum :—			
Annexes and modifications... ..	287	—	887
Matron's house	1,200	—	2,593
Equipment	—	200	277
Equipment for forty-five extra female patients	—	350	1,196

2.—SPECIAL CREDITS (*continued*).

ITEM.	Balance from 1912.	Credit, 1913.	Expended, 1913.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Khanka Asylum :—			
General	811	—	801
Three pavilions	12,349	—	11,927
Road	15	—	—
New pavilion... ..	—	3,398	2,861
Irrigation canal	—	580	—
Completion of three pavilions	—	2,200	—
Equipment of pavilions	—	2,400	1,680
Milch cows	—	160	157
Workshops	—	602	522

CREDITS ON GENERAL RESERVE.

ITEM.	Balance from 1912.	Credit, 1913.	Expended, 1913.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Cost of land for building public latrines	988	—	988
Cost of land for improvement of the road to Khanka Asylum	85	—	16
Cost of land for new hospital at Qena	860	—	835
Cost of land for Zagazig Infectious Hospital... ..	663	—	635
Cost of land for Mohammedan cemeteries at Mahariq	—	6	5
Cost of land for Ophthalmic Hospital at Minia	—	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	2,596	1,006	3,479

3.—STAFF AND PERSONNEL.

The following tables give the establishment of the present staff and personnel of the Department :—

PERMANENT STAFF (PENSIONABLE).

CATEGORY.	1912.	1913.	CATEGORY.	1912.	1913.
Technical.			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	324	340
Director-General... ..	1	1	Assistant Pharmacists	2	2
Deputy Director-General	1	1	Chief Veterinary Inspector	1	1
Directors of Section	4	4	Veterinary Inspectors, 1st class	1	1
Inspector (special class)	1	1	" " 2nd "	4	4
Alienists, 1st class	2	2	" " 3rd "	2	2
Alienist, 2nd "	1	1	" " 4th "	4	4
Inspectors, Divisional	6	9	" " 5th "	10	11
Sub-Directors of Section	4	2	" " 6th "	17	16
Inspectors, 2nd class	8	8	Chief " Inspector, Scavenging and		
" 3rd "	16	19	Watering Service	1	1
Sanitary Engineer, 1st class	1	—	Inspectors, Scavenging and Watering		
" " 2nd "	1	—	Service	2	2
" " 3rd "	1	1	Assistant Inspector, Scavenging and		
Director of Technical Institutes... ..	1	1	Watering Service	1	1
Sub-Director of Technical Institutes	—	1	Inspector of Vidange	1	1
Bacteriologists, 2nd class... ..	3	2			
" 3rd "	—	2	Clerical.		
Assistant Bacteriologists	—	2	Secretary-General	1	1
Chemists... ..	1	2	Director of Service	1	1
Assistant Chemist... ..	1	1	Sub-Directors of Service	4	3
Director, Alexandria Hospital	—	1	Chef de Bureau	1	1
Medical Officers, 1st class... ..	3	2	Sous-Chef de Bureau... ..	4	6
" " 2nd "	3	3	Employees, 1st class	8	8
" " 3rd "	10	10	" 2nd "	17	19
" " 4th " { Cat. A... ..	22	23	" 3rd "	31	34
" " 4th " { " B... ..	160	167	" 4th "	122	130
Midwives	51	51	Chief Store-keeper	—	1
Director of Stores	1	1	Store-keepers, 1st class	3	3
Pharmacists, 1st class... ..	1	1	" 2nd "	2	2
" 2nd "	1	1	" 3rd "	2	3
" 3rd "	5	5	" 4th "	5	8
" 4th "	14	15			
Carried forward ...	324	340	TOTAL ...	571	606

STAFF ON CONTRACT (NON-PENSIONABLE).

CATEGORY.	1912.	1913.	CATEGORY.	1912.	1913.
Medical Officers	33	23	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	42	33
Inspectors (Plague)	4	4	Matrons	3	4
Bacteriologist	1	1	Nursing Sisters	25	24
Veterinary Inspectors	4	5	Laboratory Assistants, 1st class ...	2	2
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	42	33	TOTAL ...	72	63

STAFF "HORS CADRE" OR PAID ON SPECIAL CREDITS (NON-PENSIONABLE).

CATEGORY.	1912.	1913.	CATEGORY.	1912.	1913.
Chief Attendants	87	93	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	877	940
Male „	450	478			
Female „	195	206	Disinfectors, 1st class	10	12
Sanitary Barbers	124	127	„ 2nd „	20	21
Electricians	3	3	Clerks	148	151
Assistant Electricians	3	3	Cooks	49	51
Mechanics	8	8	Printers	2	2
Laboratory Assistants, 3rd class ...	5	5	Other employees and artisans of		
„ „ 4th „ ...	2	3	various trades	1,037	1,149
Overseers	—	16			
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	877	940	TOTAL ...	2,143	2,326

I.—REPORT ON SECTION A.

1.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN GENERAL.

There is no outstanding feature to be recorded as regards infectious diseases in 1913. In the tables below are tabulated the available statistics :—

TABLE I.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

GOVERNO- RATE.	Smallpox.		Measles.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Typhus Fever.		Relapsing Fever.		Plague.		Meningitis, Cerebro- Spinal		Scarlet Fever.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cairo ...	276	50	1,067	404	1,308	562	*728	*224	215	156	21	5	—	—	152	43	167	27
Alexandria	99	58	65	81	196	148	*239	146	62	18	20	1	95	57	10	11	45	7
Damietta	—	—	22	9	16	8	2	3	10	4	—	1	—	—	4	3	—	—
Port Said	13	7	194	63	18	11	75	9	6	4	5	—	25	10	8	1	6	—
Suez ...	1	1	36	14	9	6	44	14	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Isma'ilia...	—	1	48	36	6	4	30	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sinai ...	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL...	389	117	1,440	607	1,553	739	1118	402	293	183	53	7	120	67	175	58	218	34

* Paratyphoid fever: Cairo, 31 cases and 1 death; Alexandria, 7 cases and 1 death.

TABLE I.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (*continued*).

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.		SMALLPOX.		MEASLES.		DIPHTHERIA.		TYPHOID FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		RELAPSING FEVER.		PLAGUE.		MENINGITIS, CEREBRO-SPINAL.		SCARLET FEVER.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Gharbia Province :—</i>																			
Tanta district	...	20	5	458	346	61	112	12	6	31	20	8	—	19	5	1	1	—	—
Kafr el Sheikh district	...	7	—	35	16	6	1	—	—	74	13	1	—	28	6	—	—	—	—
Mahalla el Kubra district	...	21	1	46	16	34	16	4	—	44	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherbîn district	...	—	—	11	9	—	—	—	—	80	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kafr el Zawât district	...	1	—	32	4	2	1	—	—	84	11	—	—	36	17	—	—	—	—
Desûq district	...	1	—	2	—	5	4	—	—	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Santa district	...	14	2	25	19	1	1	—	—	14	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Talkha district	...	—	—	35	14	—	—	—	—	60	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fûa district	...	6	—	30	10	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zifta district	...	75	8	19	2	9	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borollos district	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	145	16	693	436	119	140	16	6	398	103	10	—	85	28	1	1	1	—
<i>Daqahlia Province :—</i>																			
Mansûra district	...	—	—	545	167	24	37	8	7	148	49	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Simbellawein district	...	1	—	173	60	7	5	—	—	96	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mit Ghamr district	...	12	1	353	174	2	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dekernes district	...	—	—	16	6	1	1	—	—	22	1	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mataria district	...	13	2	382	238	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agla district	...	8	4	259	69	2	2	—	—	3	2	61	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faraskûr district	...	4	—	390	226	—	—	—	—	27	4	156	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	38	7	2,118	940	37	47	8	7	299	84	239	31	—	—	1	—	1	—
<i>Beheira Province :—</i>																			
Damanhûr district	...	8	1	30	13	6	8	3	1	125	35	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—
Shubrakhît district	...	2	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	194	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Itai district	...	—	—	11	8	4	2	—	—	470	124	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—
Rosetta district	...	—	—	13	—	20	12	—	—	108	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kôm Hamâda district	...	35	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	396	94	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Abu Hommos district	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	48	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delingât district	...	9	3	—	—	6	6	—	1	189	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kafr el Dawâr district	...	—	—	12	5	—	—	—	—	129	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mariût district...</
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TABLE I.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (continued).

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.		SMALLPOX.		MEASLES.		DIPHTHERIA.		TYPHOID FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		RELAPSING FEVER.		PLAGUE.		MENINGITIS, CEREBRO-SPINAL.		SCARLET FEVER.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Fayûm Province:—</i>																			
Fayûm district...	...	14	1	25	17	82	75	18	8	5	3	1	1	38	17	—	—	2	—
Etsa district ...	...	11	2	83	40	7	6	—	—	27	6	—	—	13	8	—	—	—	—
Sennûres district ...	...	—	—	5	2	22	19	10	8	32	19	—	—	50	22	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	...	25	3	113	59	111	100	28	16	64	28	1	1	101	47	—	—	2	—
<i>Beni Suef Province:—</i>																			
Beni Suef district ...	...	5	1	12	—	16	7	2	2	14	5	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
Beba district ...	...	76	18	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
Wasta district ...	...	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	...	81	19	23	7	19	10	2	2	14	5	—	—	8	6	1	—	—	—
<i>Minia Province:—</i>																			
Minia district ...	...	56	21	21	37	36	34	6	2	6	3	1	—	46	13	—	—	—	—
Abu Qurqâs district ...	...	17	7	12	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	8	—	—	—	—
Samallût district ...	...	44	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—
Beni Mazâr district...	...	54	10	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Maghâgha district ...	...	72	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
El Fashm district ...	...	30	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—	—
Bahrâa Oasis ...	...	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	...	273	60	41	42	39	35	9	3	22	6	1	—	102	30	—	—	—	—
<i>Assiût Province:—</i>																			
Assiût district ...	...	84	40	37	21	59	63	5	11	35	23	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mallâwi district ...	...	94	41	3	3	5	2	—	—	9	1	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
Deirût district	76	13	10	7	—	—	—	—	36	11	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Manfalût district	57	8	—	—	4	2	—	—	11	3	—	—	17	13	—	—	—	—

Abu Tig district
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(5) Including 539 deaths out of hospital.

(4) Including 202 deaths out of hospital.

(6) " " " " " "

(7) " " " " " "

(1) Including 202 deaths out of hospital.

(2) " " " " " "

(3) " " " " " "

(4) " " " " " "

TABLE II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS, AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(*Infectious Diseases Hospitals included.*)

DISEASE.	1912.				1913.			
	Existing.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Existing.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.
SMALLPOX.								
Number of cases	69	1,901	1,970	382	73	2,804	2,877	601
MEASLES.								
Number of cases	34	4,260	4,294	2,024	90	5,437	5,527	2,314
DIPHTHERIA.								
Number of cases	12	873	885	394	16	902	918	475
TYPHOID FEVER.								
Number of cases	8	338	346	83	8	374	382	65
TYPHUS (EXANTHEMATIC).								
Number of cases	64	5,315	5,379	1,347	114	4,897	5,011	1,198
RELAPSING FEVER.								
Number of cases	16	211	227	16	3	336	339	38
PLAGUE.								
Number of cases	2	884	886	441	9	654	663	304

(b) PLAGUE.

A continuation of the decrease in plague incidence as noted in 1912 falls to be recorded for 1913. Although widely distributed, it is well in hand, and appears to be gradually yielding to the steady campaign which has been waged against it since its appearance in 1899.

The area infected was much the same, forty-one districts being attacked as against forty-five in 1912.

The total number of cases throughout the country in 1913 was 654, as compared with 884 in 1912; the number of deaths was 304 as compared to 441. There were twenty-eight cases only of pneumonic plague as against 114 in 1912.

The plague investigation conducted by Dr. Petrie, the well-known authority on the subject, is now closed after two years' work.

In the following pages are given the usual statistical tables in connection with this disease.

TABLE III.—DETAILS OF PLAGUE CASES IN 1913.

TOWN OR DISTRICT.	GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.	Existing.	NEW CASES.			Deaths in Hospital.	Cured.	Remaining.	DEATHS OUT OF HOSPITAL.			TOTAL.
			Bubonic.	Septicemic.	Pneumonic.				Bubonic.	Septicemic.	Pneumonic.	
Egyptians.												
Alexandria ...	Governorate	—	52	1	2	24	31	—	5	18	6	84
Port Said ...	"	—	16	—	—	2	14	—	4	1	—	21
Tanta ...	Gharbîa ...	2	15	—	—	1	16	—	4	—	—	19
Kafr el Zayât ...	"	—	28	1	—	10	19	—	2	3	—	34
Kafr el Sheikh ...	"	—	26	—	—	4	22	—	1	—	—	27
Desûq... ..	"	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Santa	"	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Damanhûr ...	Beheira ...	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Kôm Hamâda ...	"	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
El Ramleh... ..	"	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Mariût	"	—	7	—	—	2	5	—	3	—	—	10
Itâi el Barûd ...	"	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Mîna el Qamh ...	Sharqîa ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zagazig	"	—	12	1	—	2	11	—	3	1	—	17
Qaliûb	Qaliubîa ...	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Tûkh	"	—	14	—	—	2	12	—	1	—	—	15
Benha	"	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Shibîn el Kôm ...	Memufîa ...	1	11	—	—	7	5	—	1	—	—	12
Tala	"	3	34	1	—	14	24	—	2	—	—	37
Menûf	"	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	4
Ashmûn	"	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Gîza	Gîza	—	4	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	5
El Saff	"	—	16	1	—	3	14	—	2	—	—	19
El 'Ayât	"	—	23	2	—	5	20	—	1	3	—	29
Beba	Beni Suef... ..	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Beni Suef	"	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
Fayûm	Fayûm	—	29	1	—	9	21	—	3	5	—	38
Sennûres	"	—	35	4	—	13	26	—	5	3	—	47
Etsa	"	—	7	—	4	6	5	—	1	—	1	13
Minia... ..	Minia	2	40	—	—	7	35	—	5	1	—	46
Samallût	"	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	8
Abn Qurqâs ...	"	—	29	—	—	5	24	—	3	—	—	32
Maghagha... ..	"	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Beni Mazâr ...	"	—	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
El Fashn	"	—	8	—	—	4	4	—	1	—	—	9
Mallâwi	Assiût	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4
Deirût	"	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
Manfalût	"	—	9	1	1	7	4	—	1	—	5	17
Abu Tig	"	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	3	4	12
Abnûb	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Baliâna	Girga	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	1	2	13
Girga... ..	"	—	10	—	5	6	9	—	1	—	—	16
Tahîta... ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Deshna	Qena	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Aswân	Aswân	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...		9	467	15	28	171	348	—	54	42	24	630
Foreigners.												
Alexandria ...	Governorate	—	11	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	11
Port Said	"	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	4
Kafr el Zayât ...	Gharbîa ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Kafr el Sheikh ...	"	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Damanhûr	Beheira ...	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Shibîn el Kôm... ..	Memufîa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Sennûres	Fayûm	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
TOTAL ...		—	19	—	—	8	11	—	3	2	—	24
GRAND TOTAL...		9	486	15	28	179	359	—	57	44	24	654

Number of cases, 654; number of deaths, 304; number of cured, 359; cases under treatment, 0.

TABLE IV.—TOPOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE.

Town or District.	Governorate or Province.	Cases. *	Deaths. *	Town or District.	Governorate or Province.	Cases. *	Deaths. *
Port Said	Governorate	25	10	<i>Brought forward</i>		343	157
Alexandria... ..	„	95	57	El 'Ayât	Giza	29	9
Tanta	Gharbîa ...	19	5	Beba	Beni Suef...	4	3
Kafr el Zayât	„ ...	36	17	Beni Suef	„ ...	4	3
Kafr el-Sheikh... ..	„ ...	28	6	Fayûm	Fayûm ...	38	17
Desûq	„ ...	1	—	Sennûres	„ ...	50	22
Santa	„ ...	1	—	Etsa	„ ...	13	8
Damanhûr	Beheira ...	6	4	Minia	Minia ...	46	13
Kôm Hamâda	„ ...	1	1	Samallût	„ ...	8	2
El Ramleh... ..	„ ...	3	3	Abu Qurqâs	„ ...	32	8
Mariût... ..	„ ...	10	5	Maghâgha	„ ...	3	1
Itâi el Barûd	„ ...	1	—	Beni Mazâr	„ ..	4	1
Mina el Qamh	Sharqia ...	—	1	El Fashm	„ ...	9	5
Zagazig	„ ...	17	6	Mallâwi	Assiût ...	4	3
Qaliûb... ..	Qaliubîa ...	3	2	Deirût... ..	„ ...	3	2
Tûkh	„ ...	15	3	Manfalût	„ ...	17	13
Benha... ..	„ ...	1	—	Abu Tig	„ ...	12	12
Shibin el Kôm	Menufia ...	13	9	Abnûb... ..	„ ...	2	2
Tala	„ ...	37	16	El Baliâna	Girga ...	13	13
Menûf	„ ...	4	2	Girga	„ ...	16	7
Ashmûn	„ ...	3	2	Tahta	„ ...	1	1
Gîza	Gîza ...	5	3	Deshma	Qena ..	2	2
El Saff	„ ...	19	5	Aswân... ..	Aswân ...	1	—
<i>Carried forward</i>		343	157	TOTAL		654	304

* Including deaths out of hospital.

TABLE V.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES AND DEATHS OF PLAGUE.

GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alexandria Governorate	—	—	—	—	24	18	18	12	21	11	10	5	10	5	5	3	3	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	95	57
Port Said "	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	1	9	4	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	25	10
Gharbia Province	2	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	5	3	23	6	10	5	6	2	8	1	26	7	6	1	1	—	85	28
Behaira "	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	5	4	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	21	13
Sharqia "	7	5	2	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	7
Qalubia "	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	8	1	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	5
Menufia "	6	4	—	—	14	4	27	15	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	57	29
Giza "	2	—	3	3	—	—	19	5	27	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	17
Beni Suef "	1	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6
Fayûm "	5	2	15	6	16	8	3	2	18	10	27	8	14	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	101	47
Minia "	1	—	1	1	13	1	21	6	31	10	18	4	8	5	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	102	30
Assiût "	4	3	9	7	12	10	8	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	38	32
Girga "	1	1	—	—	—	—	28	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	30	21
Qena "	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Aswân "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
GRAND TOTAL	32	19	37	22	93	45	132	73	119	50	88	27	51	25	30	16	23	6	35	16	9	4	5	1	654	304
Percentage to Grand Total	4.9	6.3	5.7	7.2	14.2	14.8	20.2	24.0	18.2	1.6	13.5	8.9	7.8	8.2	4.6	5.3	3.5	2.0	5.4	5.3	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.3	—	—
TOTAL OF LOWER EGYPT	18	12	4	2	52	26	52	32	39	18	43	15	27	12	27	14	18	4	30	11	8	3	1	—	319	149
Percentage to Total of Lower Egypt ...	5.6	8.1	1.3	1.3	16.3	17.4	16.3	21.5	12.2	12.1	13.5	10.1	8.5	8.1	8.5	9.4	5.6	2.7	9.4	7.4	2.5	2.0	0.3	—	—	—
TOTAL OF UPPER EGYPT	14	7	33	20	41	19	80	41	80	32	45	12	24	13	3	2	5	2	5	5	1	1	4	1	335	155
Percentage to Total of Upper Egypt ...	4.2	4.5	9.9	12.9	12.2	12.3	23.9	26.5	23.9	20.6	13.4	7.7	7.2	8.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	3.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	—	—

TABLE VI.—RECAPITULATION OF PLAGUE STATISTICS, 1899-1913.

Year.	Cases.*	Deaths.*
1899	93	45
1900	127	60
1901	205	102
1902	481	291
1903	303	160
1904	854	501
1905	266	181
1906	631	475
1907	1,253	914
1908	1,511	780
1909	513	207
1910	1,238	615
1911	1,656	1,041
1912	884	441
1913	654	304
TOTAL... ..	10,669	6,117

(c) MALARIA.

Suez and the Western Oases continue to furnish most of the malaria cases, the number in Suez being 105.

In the Mudirias of Lower Egypt, sixty-four cases were reported, and in those of Upper Egypt, twenty-five cases. These figures do not include the Oases returns.

Arrangements have been made to distribute prophylactic quinine during the malaria season to Government officials and their families, the ghafîrs, and the police, in known malaria centres. An attempt is being made to limit the introduction into the Nile Valley of malaria cases by giving free quinine to nomad Arabs visiting the Western Oases and by an examination of the reservists from the Sudan who suffered from malaria there.

Anti-anopheles campaigns are still being carried on at Suez and at Helwân as before, and a campaign has been instituted in the Oasis of Siwa, in the Western Desert, where a small fish named *Cyprinodon dispar* abounds.

Anti-culex measures are still being carried on at Cairo, Helwân, and Suez.

2.—PILGRIMS AND THE PILGRIMAGE.

The number of pilgrims leaving Suez for the Hedjaz during the 1913-1914 pilgrimage was 12,378. The number returning *via* Suez was 14,466, the difference being chiefly due to those pilgrims who, leaving Alexandria or Port Said, made their outward journey by the Hedjaz railway and returned by Suez.

* Including deaths out of hospital.

The whole of this number, with the exception of twelve, were seen and reported on after their arrival at their villages. All suspicious cases of illness or death were bacteriologically examined and the relations put under observation.

The new feature of the pilgrim organization this year is that each pilgrim bought locally a circular train and steamer ticket, in all respects like other tourist tickets. It also included his identity certificate, and a single payment was made for the ticket, the Quarantine fees, and other momentary deposits.

This ticket was available by a variety of routes, but the return journey was invariably *via* Tor to Suez.

The return of the pilgrims always entails some risk of infection from cholera or other infectious diseases, but it is believed that this risk can be gradually reduced by rendering the officially-recognized routes which are under close medical inspection as convenient and economical as possible. The pilgrim is thus induced to choose these routes in preference to others by which he would escape medical control. In pursuance of this policy, the Government has recently negotiated a reduction in the cost of the voyage by Suez.

The usual statistics are contained in the following tables:—

THE PILGRIMAGE OF 1913-1914.

Résumé of Statistics : Outward.

Egyptians from Suez, with regular passports	12,248
„ „ „ „ irregular passports	130
„ „ Syria, with regular and irregular passports, including the Mahmal...	1,724
„ „ Qoseir, with regular and irregular passports	75
	<hr/>
	14,177
Foreign pilgrims passed the Canal	17,195
„ „ embarked from Suez	4,762
	<hr/>
TOTAL OF OUTWARD PILGRIMS ...	<hr/> <hr/> 36,134

Homeward (via Tor).

Egyptians with regular passports from those who left <i>via</i> Suez...	12,260
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ from other years ...	276
„ without passports left <i>via</i> Suez	130
„ with regular passports left <i>via</i> Syria	1,150
„ without passports left <i>via</i> Syria	544
„ with regular passports <i>via</i> Qoseir	6
„ without passports from those who left from Qoseir	69
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Qantara	30
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Aswân	10
	<hr/>
	14,466
Foreigners transiting the Canal in quarantine	11,337
„ landing in Egypt by special permission... ..	191
	<hr/>
	<hr/> <hr/> 25,994

TABLE VII.—RETURN OF PILGRIMS.

DATE.		NAME OF SHIP.	Total Pilgrims.	Not Traced.	Kept in Suez Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.
December	2. 1913 ...	Tantah	1,008	—	1	—
„	4 „ ...	Dakahlieh	560	2	—	—
„	5 „ ...	Keneh... ..	869	—	6	—
„	6 „ ...	Menzalah	914	—	3	—
„	7 „ ...	Abbassieh	1,491	—	11	—
„	8 „ ...	Minieh	1,394	3	8	—
„	11 „ ...	Nadri	525	5	8	—
„	21 „ ...	Tantah	1,002	1	5	—
„	23 „ ...	Tantah	883	—	4	—
„	24 „ ...	Keneh... ..	804	—	1	—
„	25 „ ...	Menzalah	885	—	3	—
„	27 „ ...	Abbassieh	1,401	—	7	1*
„	28 „ ...	Minieh	1,371	—	13	1†
„	30 „ ...	Dakahlieh	921	1	4	1‡
January	6. 1914 ...	Messîr... ..	438	—	22	—
TOTAL			14,466	12	96	3

Cause of deaths.

* Perforating ulcer.

† Diarrhœa.

‡ Meningitis and pneumonia.

TABLE VIII.—BREAKING OF JOURNEY ON RETURN.

NAME OF SHIP.	Total Pilgrims.	Stayed at Suez 1 to 3 Days.	Broke Journey on Way Home.
Tantah	1,008	308	0
Dakahlieh	560	27	0
Keneh	869	290	43
Menzalah	914	234	9
Abbassieh	1,491	491	36
Minieh	1,394	513	130
Nadri	525	220	36
Tantah	1,002	211	322
Tantah	883	249	228
Keneh	804	238	237
Menzalah	885	286	281
Abbassieh	1,401	234	202
Minieh	1,371	480	449
Dakahlieh	921	336	297
Messîr	438	245	131
	14,466	4,362	2,381

3.—PASSENGER AND IMMIGRANT CONTROL.

The following tables show the large amount of work that was done by the Department in the control of passengers and immigrants into the country:—

TABLE IX.—STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS WHO LANDED AT ALEXANDRIA FROM SHIPS COMING FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES, 1913.

MONTH.	PASSENGERS TO CAIRO.						PASSENGERS TO INTERIOR.						PASSENGERS REMAINING HERE.						TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.						TRANSIT PASSENGERS.															
	1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.												
	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.									
	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage not Found.									
January ...	196	2	—	1·00	87	—	—	0·00	32	—	—	0·00	50	—	—	0·00	363	3	—	0·83	1,861	1	—	0·05	611	6	—	0·96	2,108	1	—	0·04	20	1	—	5·00	110	—	—	0·00
February...	196	4	—	2·00	198	1	—	0·50	31	—	—	0·00	444	2	—	0·15	372	—	—	0·00	2,130	7	—	0·35	612	5	—	0·82	2,823	10	—	0·35	13	1	—	7·70	51	—	—	0·00
March ...	572	9	—	1·80	145	6	—	4·00	246	—	—	0·00	181	—	—	0·00	403	1	—	0·25	1,096	—	—	0·00	1,242	11	—	0·88	1,464	6	—	0·40	21	1	—	5·00	42	—	—	0·00
April ...	308	5	—	1·61	249	5	—	2·00	53	1	—	1·88	125	3	—	2·30	446	—	—	0·00	2,251	3	—	0·13	826	20	—	2·38	2,700	12	—	0·44	19	14	—	46·66	74	1	—	1·33
May...	192	7	—	3·50	206	2	—	1·00	54	—	—	0·00	193	—	—	0·00	393	—	—	0·00	2,372	—	—	0·00	647	8	—	1·23	2,846	4	—	0·14	8	1	—	12·50	75	2	—	2·50
June ...	108	1	—	0·95	121	4	—	3·33	43	—	—	0·00	75	1	—	1·34	346	4	—	1·14	1,887	5	—	0·26	522	5	—	0·98	2,123	10	—	0·47	25	—	—	0·00	40	—	—	0·00
July...	176	2	—	1·11	219	5	—	2·27	99	—	—	0·00	274	2	—	0·75	584	5	—	0·84	2,218	8	—	0·36	882	7	—	0·78	2,853	15	—	0·52	23	—	—	0·00	142	—	—	0·00
August ...	200	2	—	1·00	179	4	—	2·25	188	3	—	1·59	211	1	—	0·47	461	2	—	0·43	1,659	—	—	0·00	863	11	—	1·28	2,077	10	—	0·48	14	4	—	28·57	28	5	—	17·85
September	467	5	—	1·07	520	1	—	0·20	327	4	—	1·22	372	1	—	0·29	1,066	5	—	0·47	2,032	6	—	0·29	1,872	23	—	1·22	3,009	13	—	0·45	12	9	—	75·00	85	5	—	5·88
October ...	830	31	—	3·73	438	17	—	3·88	503	15	—	2·98	1,021	5	—	0·48	1,932	16	—	0·82	3,115	14	—	0·44	3,308	75	—	2·20	4,808	41	—	0·85	43	13	—	30·23	234	5	—	2·13
November	684	44	—	6·43	290	17	—	6·00	195	2	—	1·00	286	1	—	0·34	1,009	20	—	1·98	2,919	4	—	0·13	1,920	88	—	4·58	3,571	25	—	0·70	32	22	—	68·75	76	3	—	3·94
December	443	25	—	5·34	414	13	—	3·00	156	2	—	1·25	293	1	—	0·30	662	13	—	1·92	2,469	12	—	0·48	1,289	41	—	3·08	3,230	29	—	0·88	28	1	—	3·44	54	3	—	5·26
TOTAL...	4,372	137	—	3·13	3,066	75	—	2·44	1,927	27	—	1·40	3,526	17	—	0·47	8,037	69	—	0·85	26,009	60	—	0·23	14,594	300	—	2·05	33,612	176	—	0·52	258	67	—	25·09	1,011	24	—	2·37

Total number of passengers found 47,756
" " " " not found 476
Percentage of passengers not found 0·99 %

TABLE X.—STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS WHO LANDED AT PORT SAID

MONTH.	PASSENGERS TO CAIRO.								PASSENGERS TO ALEXANDRIA.								PASSENGERS TO INTERIOR.							
	1st and 2nd Class.				3rd Class.				1st and 2nd Class.				3rd Class.				1st and 2nd Class.				3rd Class.			
	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.
January ...	204	44	—	82·25	197	38	—	83·83	25	9	—	73·53	17	9	—	65·37	67	4	—	94·36	74	13	—	85·05
February ...	148	31	—	83·12	163	32	—	83·59	19	5	—	79·16	27	3	—	90·00	41	1	—	97·62	128	8	—	94·11
March... ..	188	32	—	85·45	182	41	—	81·61	26	2	—	92·85	42	—	—	100·00	46	2	—	95·83	151	9	—	94·37
April	229	32	—	87·70	273	38	—	87·78	30	4	—	88·23	43	1	—	97·72	69	—	—	100·00	484	38	—	92·72
May	153	22	—	87·42	298	36	—	89·22	22	5	—	81·48	38	5	—	88·37	40	—	—	100·00	294	28	—	91·30
June	176	15	—	92·14	315	15	—	95·55	41	5	—	89·13	41	10	—	80·38	53	—	—	100·00	160	18	—	89·88
July	331	14	—	95·94	338	27	—	92·10	64	13	—	83·12	66	11	—	87·71	1,055	6	—	99·43	1,706	28	—	98·38
August ...	226	20	—	91·87	202	15	—	94·47	40	16	—	71·42	31	3	—	91·17	75	2	—	97·40	141	12	—	92·15
September...	790	53	—	93·71	524	41	—	92·74	32	11	—	74·41	37	9	—	80·43	196	2	—	98·99	407	18	—	95·76
October ...	732	45	—	94·20	291	32	—	90·90	37	3	—	92·50	29	7	—	80·55	346	8	—	97·74	470	12	—	97·51
November...	367	54	—	87·19	438	38	—	92·10	30	8	—	78·95	22	1	—	95·65	111	2	—	98·23	225	7	—	96·93
December ...	256	25	—	91·10	212	21	—	90·98	32	8	—	80·00	21	1	—	95·55	64	—	—	100·00	95	8	—	92·23
TOTAL ...	3,800	387	—	90·75	3,433	374	—	90·17	398	89	—	81·72	414	60	—	87·34	2,163	27	—	98·76	4,335	199	—	95·61

TABLE XI.—STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS WHO LANDED AT SUEZ

MONTH.	PASSENGERS TO CAIRO.								PASSENGERS TO ALEXANDRIA.								PASSENGERS TO INTERIOR.							
	1st and 2nd Class.				3rd Class.				1st and 2nd Class.				3rd Class.				1st and 2nd Class.				3rd Class.			
	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.
January ...	42	—	—	100·00	28	—	—	100·00	43	—	—	100·00	118	—	—	100·00	36	—	—	100·00	162	—	—	100·00
February ...	31	2	—	94·00	3	4	—	43·00	49	—	—	100·00	14	—	—	100·00	5	—	—	100·00	23	—	—	100·00
March... ..	7	2	—	77·00	40	8	—	83·00	11	—	—	100·00	21	4	—	84·00	1	—	—	100·00	33	3	—	92·00
April	13	9	—	59·00	3	1	—	75·00	36	2	—	90·00	2	—	—	100·00	11	2	—	85·00	9	—	—	100·00
May	13	2	—	87·00	—	3	—	—	6	2	—	75·00	4	—	—	100·00	15	1	—	94·00	—	1	—	—
June	7	1	—	87·00	2	2	—	50·00	4	—	—	100·00	6	—	—	100·00	2	—	—	100·00	5	—	—	100·00
July	4	—	—	100·00	2	—	—	100·00	6	—	—	100·00	11	2	—	85·00	3	—	—	100·00	4	1	—	80·00
August ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	100·00	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	75·00	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	100·00
September...	1	—	—	100·00	7	—	—	100·00	7	—	—	100·00	8	—	—	100·00	3	—	—	100·00	1	—	—	100·00
October ...	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	100·00	3	1	—	75·00	38	1	—	97·00	1	—	—	100·00	3	—	—	100·00
November...	6	—	—	100·00	—	3	—	—	8	3	—	73·00	15	—	—	100·00	115	—	—	100·00	—	—	—	—
December ...	10	2	—	83·00	5	2	—	71·00	12	—	—	100·00	52	2	—	96·00	2	1	—	66·00	8	1	—	89·00
TOTAL ...	137	19	—	87·82	94	20	—	82·45	185	8	—	95·85	292	10	—	96·68	194	4	—	97·97	259	6	—	97·60

FROM SHIPS COMING FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES.

PASSENGERS REMAINING HERE.								TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.								TRANSIT PASSENGERS.							
1st and 2nd Class.				3rd Class.				1st and 2nd Class.				3rd Class.				1st and 2nd Class.				3rd Class.			
Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.
62	6	—	90·11	431	17	—	96·20	358	63	—	85·03	719	77	—	90·32	52	2	—	96·29	49	5	—	90·74
68	4	—	94·44	390	6	—	98·84	276	41	—	87·12	708	49	—	93·52	83	3	—	96·51	79	3	—	96·34
110	1	—	96·19	460	10	—	97·87	370	40	—	90·24	835	60	—	93·29	47	—	—	100·00	229	—	—	100·00
78	8	—	90·69	652	8	—	98·78	406	44	—	90·22	1,452	85	—	94·46	60	—	—	100·00	80	1	—	98·76
82	4	—	95·11	683	5	—	99·27	297	31	—	90·54	1,313	74	—	94·66	44	4	—	91·66	114	2	—	98·27
106	10	—	91·37	537	8	—	98·53	376	30	—	92·61	1,053	51	—	95·37	97	—	—	100·00	93	—	—	100·00
137	4	—	97·16	836	19	—	97·77	1,587	37	—	97·72	2,946	85	—	97·19	109	1	—	99·10	92	8	—	92·00
65	4	—	94·20	440	10	—	97·77	406	42	—	90·62	844	40	—	95·31	114	—	—	100·00	73	—	—	100·00
126	5	—	96·18	771	8	—	98·97	1,144	71	—	94·15	1,739	76	—	95·81	111	2	—	98·23	59	—	—	100·00
174	6	—	96·66	1,054	8	—	99·24	1,289	62	—	95·41	1,844	59	—	96·89	64	—	—	100·00	85	13	—	86·73
75	3	—	96·15	673	4	—	99·40	583	67	—	88·69	1,358	59	—	96·44	53	—	—	100·00	54	—	—	100·00
134	8	—	94·36	965	2	—	99·79	486	41	—	92·22	1,293	32	—	97·58	72	1	—	98·63	179	—	—	100·00
1,217	66	—	94·85	7,892	105	—	98·68	7,578	569	—	93·01	16,074	738	—	95·61	906	13	—	98·50	1,186	32	—	97·37

Total number of passengers found	...	...	25,744
" " " " not found	...	...	1,352
Percentage of passengers found	...	...	95.01 %

FROM SHIPS COMING FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES.

PASSENGERS REMAINING HERE.								TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.								TRANSIT PASSENGERS.							
1st and 2nd Class.				3rd Class.				1st and 2nd Class.				3rd Class.				1st and 2nd Class.				3rd Class.			
Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	No Reply.	Percentage Found.
37	—	—	100·00	208	—	—	100·00	158	—	—	100·00	516	—	—	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	—	—	100·00	74	—	—	100·00	125	2	—	97·00	114	4	—	96·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	100·00	95	—	—	100·00	21	2	—	96·00	189	15	—	93·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	—	—	100·00	64	—	—	100·00	140	13	—	91·00	78	1	—	98·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82	—	—	100·00	39	—	—	100·00	116	5	—	96·00	43	4	—	91·00	6	—	—	100·00	—	—	—	—
60	—	—	100·00	85	—	—	100·00	73	1	—	99·00	98	2	—	98·00	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	100·00
26	—	—	100·00	34	—	—	100·00	39	—	—	100·00	51	3	—	94·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	10	—	—	100·00	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	94·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	100·00	17	—	—	100·00	17	—	—	100·00	33	—	—	100·00	7	—	—	100·00	3	—	—	100·00
9	—	—	100·00	53	—	—	100·00	13	2	—	87·00	97	1	—	99·00	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	100·00
6	3	—	66·00	14	2	—	87·00	135	6	—	96·00	29	2	—	93·00	3	—	—	100·00	1	—	—	100·00
5	—	—	100·00	32	—	—	100·00	29	3	—	90·00	97	5	—	95·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
350	3	—	99·15	725	2	—	99·72	866	34	—	96·22	1,361	38	—	97·28	16	—	—	100·00	18	—	—	100·00

Total number of passengers found	...	...	2,261
" " " " not found	...	...	72
Percentage of passengers found	...	...	96.91 %

TABLE XII.—MONTHLY NUMBER OF SHIPS, SAILORS, AND PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT DAMIETTA.

MONTH.	Number of Ships.	Number of Sailors.	Number of Passengers.	Number Controlled.
January	1	6	—	6
February	—	—	—	—
March	5	30	—	30
April	17	115	3	118
May... ..	57	395	8	403
June	64	415	4	419
July	72	451	8	459
August	92	555	5	560
September	55	326	4	330
October	66	411	17	428
November	23	156	4	160
December	4	28	—	28
TOTAL	456	2,888	53	2,941

TABLE XIII.—ORIGIN OF SHIPS AND SAILORS ARRIVING AT DAMIETTA.

PORT OF ORIGIN.	Ships.	Sailors.	PORT OF ORIGIN.	Ships.	Sailors.
Jaffa	76	427	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	428	2,744
Adalia... ..	72	499	Akka	9	59
Sur	32	200	Jerusalem	1	4
Nannimour	38	250	Haifa	1	7
Alaya	138	989	Konia	3	24
Finika... ..	9	43	Tripoli (Syria)	1	7
Cyprus	36	179	Saida	1	4
Abu Zaboura	1	5	Ghaza	2	12
Kaiseria	1	5	Daura	1	5
Haram Jaffa	21	109	Selefka	9	75
Beyrut	4	38			
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	428	2,744	TOTAL	456	2,941

TABLE XIV.—STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS THROUGH QANTARA
DURING THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 7, 1913, TO MARCH 31, 1914.

PROVENANCE.	No.	DESTINATION.	No.	PROFESSION.	No.
Katia (Sinai)	1,118	Salhia	1,395	Merchant	388
El 'Arîsh	280	Qantara	27	Camel Driver	1,084
Hedjaz (33 pilgrims) ...	51	Mataria	8	Sheep „	392
Syria	389	Algeria	25	Woodman	6
Ghazza (Syria)	134	Egypt	160	Teacher	4
Jerusalem „	19	Abu Hammad	1	Student	1
El Khalil „	5	Minia	1	None	55
Jaffa „	4	Bedway	1	Workman	24
Koran „	10	Korein	21	Peasant	83
El Masaid	16	Alexandria	30	Ghafir	2
Salonica	1	Gamalia	3	Soldier (Egyptian) ...	1
Bukhara	1	Tanta	4	Clerk	2
El Dawidar (Sinai) ...	6	Katia	11	Farrâsh	1
Safora	1	Mina el Qamh	6	Confectioner	3
El Kab	8	El Riah (Shibin el Qanâter)	17	Matarî (from Mataria) ...	1
Mina el Qamh	5	Zankalun	3	Baker	1
Belbeis	1	Syria (from Tunis) ...	2	Postman	2
Bir el 'Abd (Sinai) ...	6	Gîza	1	Agent of a Lawyer ...	1
El Sharq (Egypt)	6	Tripoli	1	Mukhbîr (secret police)	1
Kilo. No. 34	1	Tunis	1	Tailor	1
El Omara (Egypt)	2	Port Said	5	Shoe-maker	10
Isma'îlia	2	Abu Hommos	1	Ironer	1
Tunis	1	El Qanayât (for Market)	47	Hair dresser	1
Cairo	1	Gezîret Sawod	5	Bash Muhdar	1
El Barr el Gharby	18	Abu Kebîr	3	Carpenter	1
El Azazîa	1	El Barr el Gharby (Om Rish)	78	Waiter	1
Abu Essab	2	Faqûs	9	Saddler	1
Abu Shorab	1	Girga	2	Cab driver	1
Um Hassib	5	Aswân	1	Employee in the Canal Co.	1
Abu Kwieh	1	Bordein	1	Drummer	20
El Hodûd	4	Mallawi	1	Servant	8
		Zagazig	24	Hagib	1
		Mahalla el Kubra	3		
		Qassassin	2		
		Cairo	113		
		Helia	1		
		Tukh	3		
		Fas (Morocco)	1		
		Isma'îlia	34		
		Shibin el Qanâter	13		
		Abu Swir	4		
		Samana	15		
		Badâri (Assiût)	1		
		Simbellawein	5		
		Returned to Sinai	9		
		Damietta	1		
TOTAL	2,100	TOTAL	2,100	TOTAL	2,100

ABSTRACT OF THE QANTARA FIGURES.

Detained in the cordon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Observed at Qantara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,579
Passengers traced after having left for different parts of Egypt	...	...	...											41
Passengers not traced after having left for different parts of Egypt	...	...												30
TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100

Percentage of passengers found 98·57%

TABLE XV.—STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS THROUGH ISMAÍLIA FROM THE EAST
DURING THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 7, 1913, TO MARCH 31, 1914.

PROVENANCE.	No.	DESTINATION.	No.	PROFESSION.	No.
Syria	27	Belbeis	34	Camel driver	24
Hims. Syria	5	Alexandria	2	Merchant... ..	13
Jaffa „	15	Korin	4	Sheep driver	14
Beyrut „	12	Mataria	2	Horse dealer	4
Najd	6	Cairo... ..	24	Groom	12
Ghazza. Syria	4	Isma'ilia	1	None... ..	2
		Port Said... ..	2		
TOTAL... ..	69	TOTAL	69	TOTAL	69

All the above passengers were traced, with the exception of two.

4.—INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The question of infantile mortality in Egypt is an important one. To a large extent it depends upon factors which are the result of a backward state of civilization amongst the general population of the country. In many cases the mothers have the crudest notions of cleanliness or how their children should be fed, clothed, and attended to when ill.

A steady progress in dealing with public health problems and a gradual increase in education, especially of the women, on the points indicated, together with a better training of midwives, will eventually effect a change for the better.

Certain reforms towards these ends have already been instituted. Maternity Schools and Children's Dispensaries have been established in many of the Provincial towns. In the maternity schools the village midwives receive a course of training under qualified English matrons, and in the dispensaries the children are treated and their mothers instructed by a qualified English nurse in the principles of cleanliness, clothing, proper diet, and the treatment of the common diseases of childhood.

It is hoped that reforms on these lines will be extended and that the system will be eventually linked up with a central midwifery hospital in Cairo with a school of midwives attached, in which a training equal to that of European countries will be available.

The following tables give the statistics for 1913 :—

TABLE XVI.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Egyptians.

TOWN.	TOTAL.				INFANT MORTALITY.		PROPORTION PER CENT OF INFANT MORTALITY.		
	Births.	Per Thousand.	Deaths.	Per Thousand.	Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 10 Years.	Deaths under 1 Year.		From 1 to 10 Years.
							To Births.	To Deaths.	To Deaths.
Cairo	31,102	48·1	25,648	39·7	9,111	7,577	29·3	35·5	29·5
Alexandria...	15,108	45·3	10,893	32·7	3,890	2,749	25·7	35·7	25·2
Damietta	1,469	42·6	762	22·1	221	245	15·0	29·0	32·2
Port Said	2,376	50·9	1,727	37·0	544	713	22·9	31·5	41·3
Suez	822	47·4	745	43·0	242	194	29·4	32·5	26·0
Ismaïlia	826	75·7	577	52·9	176	202	21·3	30·5	35·0
Benha	656	36·1	497	27·4	173	138	26·4	34·8	27·8
Zagazig	1,801	50·0	1,263	35·1	396	417	22·0	31·4	33·0
Tanta	3,113	56·1	2,604	47·0	880	715	28·3	33·8	27·5
Mansûra	2,027	48·2	1,546	36·7	430	538	21·2	27·8	34·8
Shibin el Kôm	1,195	48·6	672	27·3	223	161	18·7	33·2	24·0
Damanhûr	2,149	49·5	1,379	31·7	479	381	22·3	31·7	27·6
Gîza	991	56·2	830	47·0	343	307	34·6	41·3	37·0
Fayûm	2,288	57·5	1,815	45·6	747	532	32·6	41·2	29·3
Beni Suef	1,377	49·1	881	31·4	372	229	27·0	42·2	26·0
Minia	1,632	56·6	1,529	53·1	580	535	35·5	37·9	35·0
Assiût	2,336	55·4	1,846	43·8	686	582	29·4	37·2	31·5
Sohâg	996	51·5	683	35·3	233	206	23·4	34·1	30·2
Qena	1,234	59·0	817	39·1	316	179	25·6	38·7	21·9
Aswân... ..	539	43·5	469	37·8	160	78	29·7	31·1	16·6
TOTAL... ..	74,037	48·8	57,183	37·7	20,202	16,678	27·3	35·3	29·2

TABLE XVII.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Foreigners.

TOWN.	TOTAL.				INFANT MORTALITY.		PROPORTION PER CENT OF INFANT MORTALITY.		
	Births. *	Per Thousand.	Deaths.	Per Thousand.	Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 10 Years.	Deaths under 1 Year.		From 1 to 10 Years.
							To Births*	To Deaths.	To Deaths.
Cairo	497	7·2	765	11·1	139	113	28·0	18·2	14·8
Alexandria...	992	13·4	976	13·2	167	109	16·8	17·1	11·2
Damietta	4	15·2	1	3·8	1	—	25·0	100·0	—
Port Said	145	13·5	180	16·8	27	19	18·6	15·0	10·6
Suez	66	25·9	67	26·3	14	7	21·2	20·9	14·4
Ismaïlia	95	41·9	34	15·0	12	8	12·6	35·3	23·5
Benha	8	37·4	7	32·7	1	—	12·5	14·3	—
Zagazig	32	19·1	19	11·4	4	3	12·5	21·1	15·8
Tanta	25	16·6	22	14·6	7	3	28·0	31·8	13·6
Mansûra	39	23·8	28	17·1	6	3	15·4	21·4	10·7
Shibîn el Kôm	1	5·5	5	27·5	1	2	100·0	20·0	40·0
Damanhûr	1	2·7	5	13·4	1	—	100·0	20·0	—
Gîza	2	18·5	5	46·3	—	—	—	—	—
Fayûm	7	39·5	1	5·6	—	1	—	—	100·0
Beni Suef	3	7·8	3	7·8	2	—	66·7	66·7	—
Minia	2	4·9	1	2·4	—	1	—	—	100·0
Assiût	7	25·8	6	22·1	2	—	28·6	33·3	—
Sohâg	3	44·8	1	14·9	—	—	—	—	—
Qena	—	—	1	13·9	—	—	—	—	—
Aswân... ..	1	1·7	4	6·6	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL... ..	1,930	11·6	2,131	12·8	384	269	19·9	18·0	12·6

* Births of foreigners cannot be considered as exact, as they are not all notified.

TABLE XVIII.—INFANT MORTALITY IN SOME VILLAGES.

Egyptians.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	TOTAL.				INFANT MORTALITY.		PROPORTION PER CENT OF INFANT MORTALITY.		
	Births.	Per Thousand.	Deaths.	Per Thousand.	Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 10 Years.	Deaths under 1 Year.		From 1 to 10 Years.
							To Births.	To Deaths.	To Deaths.
GHARBÎA PROVINCE.									
<i>Kafr el Zayât District.</i>									
Ganag... ..	230	47·1	129	26·4	28	33	12·2	21·7	25·6
Bar el Hamam	64	43·4	41	27·8	11	12	17·2	26·8	29·3
El Farastak	132	54·9	55	22·9	15	6	11·4	27·3	10·9
MENUFÎA PROVINCE.									
<i>Menûf District.</i>									
Abu Snetta	151	57·9	80	30·7	29	8	19·2	36·3	10·0
Asriga... ..	109	55·3	32	16·2	6	7	5·5	18·8	21·9
El Wath	336	48·5	257	37·1	93	34	27·7	36·2	13·2
GÎZA PROVINCE.									
<i>El 'Ayât District.</i>									
Zawiet Dahshûr	154	58·0	66	24·9	19	26	12·3	28·8	39·4
Bamha... ..	148	70·9	66	31·6	29	13	19·6	43·9	19·7
El Lisht	88	58·4	32	21·2	7	12	8·0	21·9	37·5
QENA PROVINCE.									
<i>Nag' Hamâdi District.</i>									
El Gharbî Bel Salmîa el Sharqî	237	34·8	181	26·6	40	44	16·9	22·1	24·3
Bahgûra	323	29·2	224	20·2	53	44	16·4	23·7	19·6
Qoseir Bakhanis	228	44·8	109	21·4	12	18	5·3	11·0	16·5

TABLE XIX.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EGYPTIAN INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1912-1913.

(Deaths Under One Year per Hundred Births.)

TOWN.	1912.	1913.
Cairo	29.9	29.3
Alexandria	27.6	25.7
Damietta	14.9	15.0
Port Said	21.8	22.9
Suez	26.8	29.4
Isma'îlîa	14.8	21.3
Benha	25.6	26.4
Zagazig	26.6	22.0
Tanta	26.0	28.3
Mansûra	18.1	21.2
Shibîn el Kôm	13.3	18.7
Damanhûr	24.9	22.3
Gîza	33.0	34.6
Fayûm	32.1	32.6
Beni Suef	35.1	27.0
Minia	33.6	35.5
Assiût	27.0	29.4
Sohâg	28.6	23.4
Qena	32.7	25.6
Aswân	29.0	29.7
TOTAL... ..	27.9	27.3

5.—VACCINATION.

The Vaccine Institute issued 771,261 units of vaccine.

A very successful vaccination campaign was carried out by Captain Gilmour in the Nubia District (Markaz El Derr) to the south of Aswân. Almost the entire adult population of this Markaz are occupied as servants and grooms in the towns of Middle and Lower Egypt, and a large proportion of them return to their villages for the summer. A great percentage of the adults in the Markaz were unvaccinated, and this influx of a large, susceptible, and floating population into the north of Egypt was considered a menace.

The campaign lasted some six weeks, and over 21,000 people were successfully vaccinated.

TABLE XX.—SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS AND REVACCINATIONS.

	SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS.		SUCCESSFUL REVACCINATIONS.	
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
November and December ...	79,286	77,286	483	501
January 1 to October 31 ...	383,466	392,921	2,702	2,520
TOTAL... ..	462,752	470,207	3,185	3,021

Return of 1,723 cases from 611 villages in 1911-1912, and 2,091 cases from 796 villages in 1912-1913, had not been received to the end of the year.

TABLE XXI.—ANNUAL RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED, VACCINATIONS AND REVACCINATIONS.

GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.*	POPULATION.		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				VACCINATIONS.		REVACCINATIONS.		REMARKS.
	Calculated on Census of July 1, 1897.		Egyptians. †	Foreigners. ‡	Per Thousand.	Egyptians. §	Per Thousand.	Foreigners. §	Per Thousand.	Successful.	Un- successful.	Successful.	Un- successful.		
	Egyptians. †	Foreigners.													
Cairo Governorate	646,812	68,797													* Environs included.
Alexandria	333,165	74,091													† Governorates: Bedouins included.
Damietta	34,464	263													Provinces: Bedouins excluded.
Port Said	46,666	10,738													The number of Bedouins is, according to census of 1897, as follows:—
Suez	17,327	2,551													Cairo 3,911
Isma'ilia	10,908	2,270													Alexandria 5,246
El 'Arish	7,230	4													Damietta 7
Qoseir	1,708	16													Port Said 71
Sinai	1,439	71													Suez 488
Qaliubia Province	442,570	913													Isma'ilia 307
Sharqia	870,445	2,956													El 'Arish —
Daqahlia	952,945	2,303													Qoseir 42
Gharbia	1,578,312	3,546													Sinai 411
Beheira	717,561	1,803													Qaliubia 32,491
Menufia	1,022,166	867													Sharqia 89,026
Giza	465,428	778													Daqahlia 12,840
Beni Suef	377,051	736													30,689
Fayum	424,190	402													15,283
Minia	697,459	980													114,872
Assiut	957,806	539													31,977
Girga	852,436	177													31,338
Qena	801,246	920													60,753
Aswan	229,362	587													32,950
															23,630
															7,575
															16,126
															26,958
															TOTAL... .. 536,991
TOTAL...	11,488,696	176,308													† Births of foreigners included as far as notified.
Preceding Year	11,328,782	112,272													§ Deaths among passengers and troops are included.

6.—LEGISLATION.

The action taken by the Department in accordance with the provisions of its various legal enactments is detailed in the table below:—

TABLE XXII.—LEGISLATION.

GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.	CONTRAVENTIONS DRAWN UP															RESULT.							
	Against Births and Deaths Decree.	Against Vaccination Decree.	For Illegal Practice of Medicine.	Against Pharmacies and Sale of Poisons.	Against Cemeteries Decree.	Against <i>Etablissements Insalubres</i> Decree.	Against <i>Vilange</i> Regulations.	Against Excavation Regulations.	Against Enclosing Waste Land Regulations.	Against Decisions of Sanitary Commissions.	Re Protection of Water Supply.	Re Epidemic and Infectious Diseases.	Against the <i>Arrêt</i> of January 21, 1911. <i>Re</i> Control of Passengers.	Against Law No. 14 on Public Latrines and Water System of Mosques.	Against the <i>Arrêt</i> of December 26, 1910, <i>Re</i> Pilgrims.	Against Cholera and Plague Decree.	Against Epizootic Diseases.	(General, dealt with according to Mixed and Penal Codes.	Total Number Reported.	Convictions Obtained.	Acquittals.	Fined.	Under Consideration.
Cairo Governorate	31	263	71	37	1	377	143	—	63	—	—	64	2	—	—	—	—	349	1,401	986	20	106	289
Port Said	9	25	1	5	—	—	215	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	23	281	236	17	8	20
Suez	2	11	1	1	—	70	4	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	103	93	4	5	1
Ismaïïia	2	28	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	12	4	21	—
Damietta	1	—	1	4	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	7	39	34	2	1	22
Qaliubia	20	85	8	5	—	66	33	6	—	—	12	106	6	14	2	1	—	40	404	350	25	7	22
Menufia	58	104	10	6	1	45	9	28	—	—	—	356	62	1	66	2	—	16	764	662	22	13	67
Gharbia	53	300	14	13	1	134	12	9	6	5	36	177	59	—	41	13	—	48	921	687	28	44	162
Daqahlia	35	176	18	8	—	51	62	9	—	—	22	87	39	7	19	—	—	59	592	464	23	12	93
Sharqia	52	197	4	6	1	19	1	—	2	40	—	92	40	4	17	1	—	4	480	363	5	37	75
Behera	118	229	17	10	—	38	2	—	1	—	—	188	48	—	25	—	—	10	695	569	31	6	89
Giza	51	60	2	1	—	62	—	—	—	5	—	31	1	6	3	2	—	23	217	203	10	11	23
Beni Suef	25	30	1	8	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	49	1	—	2	1	—	25	154	134	6	—	14
Fayûm	103	99	3	8	—	3	—	3	1	5	1	57	6	—	4	10	2	12	317	215	11	54	37
Minia	116	139	11	6	—	82	2	17	8	37	3	247	26	8	17	1	—	41	764	662	11	10	81
Assiût	101	223	14	9	—	244	—	25	1	—	—	371	12	—	44	—	1	295	1,310	1,062	39	21	218
Girga	239	89	3	10	8	22	—	2	2	14	5	50	12	—	27	—	—	8	497	369	21	5	102
Qena	336	121	5	—	—	69	—	1	—	—	—	88	4	—	4	—	—	14	642	552	10	14	66
Aswân	136	87	—	—	12	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	256	237	2	5	12
TOTAL...	1,488	2,266	191	137	24	1,302	485	117	85	116	79	1,967	335	40	271	34	3	994	9,934	7,890	291	380	1,373

The new public health legislation promulgated during 1913 was as follows :—

A Law dated April 27, supplementary to the Decrees of May 27, 1899, and February 18, 1911, regarding special measures for plague and cholera.

A Law dated April 27, 1913, supplementary to the Law on epizootic outbreaks of June 27, 1903.

The following list shows the legal enactments in virtue of which the work of the Department is effected :—

TABLE XXIII.—LEGAL ENACTMENTS APPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

SUBJECT.	NATURE OF AUTHORITY.
<i>Vidange</i> and <i>dépotoirs</i>	<i>Arrêté</i> of November 8, 1886, modified by <i>Arrêté</i> of June 2, 1910.
Practice of medicine and its branches	<i>Arrêté</i> of June 13, 1891.
Vaccination	Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897.
Enclosure of vacant lands... ..	<i>Arrêté</i> of June 15, 1893.
CEMETERIES :—	
Inhumation, exhumation, and transport of bodies abroad	Regulations of September 15, 1876, March 26 and October 30, 1877.
Transfer of cemeteries	Decree of January 29, 1894.
Enclosure of cemeteries: unauthorized inhumation	Decree of March 12, 1898.
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES :—	
Decisions of Sanitary Commissions	<i>Arrêtés</i> of May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904.
Oysters and shell-fish during epidemics	<i>Arrêté</i> of June 16, 1912.
Cholera	<i>Arrêté</i> of October 17, 1895, and supplementary <i>Arrêté</i> of May 30, 1896.
Plague and cholera... ..	Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of February 16, 1911, and No. 10 of April 27, 1913.
Disinfection of houses during epidemics	<i>Arrêtés</i> of May 23 and June 26, 1901.
Passenger control in case of cholera abroad	<i>Arrêté</i> of January 21, 1911.
Navigation on the Mahmudîa Canal in time of cholera	<i>Arrêté</i> of January 16, 1911.
Prophylactic measures against infectious diseases	Law No. 15 of June 12, 1912.
Excavations and <i>birkas</i> near habitations	Decree of April 26, 1900.
Filling in of <i>birkas</i>	Law No. 5 of July 11, 1914.
Pharmacy and sale of poisons... ..	Law No. 14 of September 15, 1904.
Assistant pharmacists... ..	Law No. 20 of November 17, 1911.
Transport of rags during epidemics	Law No. 1 of March 10, 1906, and <i>Arrêté</i> of October 30, 1913.
Control of returning pilgrims	<i>Arrêté</i> of June 14, 1914.
Public latrines and <i>dépendances</i> of mosques and <i>zawias</i>	Law No. 14 of July 1, 1911.
Births and deaths	Decree of August 11, 1912.

TABLE XXIV.—REGULATIONS APPLIED BY BOTH THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE POLICE AUTHORITIES.

SUBJECT.	NATURE OF AUTHORITY.
<i>Abattoirs</i> and butchers' shops	<i>Arrêté</i> of November 23, 1893 (modified by <i>Arrêté</i> of March 28, 1907.
Epizootic outbreaks and measures to be taken	Decree of June 27, 1903. Supplementary Law dated April 27, 1913.
Aggravation of penalties in case of contravention	
<i>Etablissements insalubres</i>	Decree of August 28, 1904. Regulation of August 29, 1904.
Rabies, muzzling of dogs, etc.	Decree of June 22, 1905.
Prostitution	<i>Arrêté</i> of November 16, 1905.
Cairo Markets	<i>Arrêté</i> of March 27, 1911.

II.—REPORT ON SECTION B.

1.—BIRKAS.

A certain number of *birkas* belonging to the Government have been filled in by private individuals in accordance with the arrangements of the Government Lands Department. The details of these *birkas* are given in Table XXV.

The Provincial Councils have also filled in a certain number of these Government-owned *birkas* as detailed under the Provincial Councils Section (*see* page 37).

The special credit for operations connected with *birka* filling mentioned in the annual report for 1911, as having shrunk to a few hundreds of pounds, has now entirely lapsed.

A law for dealing with private *birkas* has been drafted, but has not yet been promulgated. It is now under discussion by the Legislative Assembly.

TABLE XXV.—GOVERNMENT *Birkas* FILLED IN BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

MUDIRIA.	Number of <i>Birkas</i> filled.	TOTAL AREA.				REMARKS.
		Feddâns.	Qirâts.	Sahms.	Square Metres.	
Beheira	10	1	20	8	7,758·5	Filled in by inhabitants.
Gharbia	17	5	10	10	22,813	Filled in by inhabitants.
Menufia	4	1	20	8	7,758·25	Three filled in by inhabitants and one by prisoners.
Daqahlia	4	3	3	—	13,125	Filled in by inhabitants.
Sharqia	3	—	11	14	2,027·26	Filled in by the Municipality.
Qaliubia	1	—	9	16½	1,695·25	Filled in by a private individual.
Beni Suef	4	2	14	8	10,908·5	Filled in by a private individual.
Minia	1	—	1	8	233·5	Filled in by inhabitants.
TOTAL... ..	44	15	19	72½	66,329·26	

2.—SANITATION OF MOSQUES.

The new Law of July 1, 1911, on the latrines and ablutionary systems of mosques, came into force in its entirety on July 1, 1913, the operative force of Article 3, dealing with the abolition of the insanitary *meidas*, having been delayed by the terms of the decree until two years after its promulgation. These insanitary *meidas* consist of open basins in the floor. The water in the *meida* is used in common by every person for ablutions before entering the mosque to pray. They are thus potential foci of all water-borne diseases.

As substitutes for *meidas*, the decree provides for the installation of water-taps, so as to ensure a supply of fresh water for each person. Many of these *meidas* have been abolished, but doubtless others still remain to be dealt with.

Besides the work done locally in carrying out the provisions of that decree, the following is a statement of the work which has been performed through the Central Administration of the Department:—

	Cairo.	Provinces.	Total.
Ablutionary systems of private mosques newly constructed and opened for use	1	24	25
Ablutionary systems of old mosques repaired and opened for use	1	23	24
Ablutionary systems of Waqfs mosques repaired and opened for use	3	6	9

3.—CEMETERIES.

The following table represents the work done in connection with cemeteries.

The raising of the water level in the great dam at Aswân has necessitated the establishment of thirty-eight new cemeteries in that district, the cemeteries which were formerly in use having become submerged. Considering the very exceptional circumstances of the case the Ministry of Finance has given the land gratuitously for these cemeteries.

TABLE XXVI.—CEMETERIES.

GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.	CEMETERIES.		Roads for Cemeteries.	OLD CEMETERIES.		
	Established.	Enlarged.		Authorized.	Partly Condemned.	Condemned.
Cairo Governorate	—	1	—	—	—	—
Beheira Province	4	—	2	2	2	—
Gharbîa "	3	1	2	5	—	—
Daqahlîa "	1	1	—	13	5	10
Sharqîa "	4	1	1	1	—	4
Menufia "	—	—	—	1	1	1
Qaliubia "	—	3	—	2	—	—
Gîza "	1	—	—	1	—	—
Fayûm "	—	—	—	—	—	2
Beni Suef "	2	—	—	1	—	—
Minia "	4	2	4	2	1	—
Assiût "	—	—	—	3	—	—
Girga "	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qena "	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aswân "	38	1	—	7	—	—
TOTAL... ..	57	10	9	38	8	17

In addition, thirty-nine cemeteries have been delimited in the provinces at a cost of L.E. 283·020 milliemes to the Department and sixteen cemeteries at a cost of L.E. 57·794 milliemes to the inhabitants. The tables on the following page give details.

TABLE XXVII.—CEMETERIES DELIMITATED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

PROVINCE.	MARKAZ.	Number of Cemeteries.	Number of Posts.	COST.	
				L.E.	M.
Gharbîa	Desûq	5	36	283	020
	Kafr el Zayât	3	10		
	Talkha	5	65		
	Kafr el Sheikh	1	4		
Daqahlia	Mausûra	2	30		
	Simbellawein	1	17		
	Mit Ghamr	1	13		
	Faraskûr	1	8		
	Agha	3	24		
Menufîa	Quesna	2	9		
	Menûf	1	32		
Beheira	Kôm Hamâda	1	4		
	Abu Hommos	2	8		
Aswân	Aswân	1	4		
Sharqîa	Faqûs	1	11		
Qaliubîa	Tûkh	1	8		
Fayûm	Etsa	3	18		
Beni Suef	Wasta	2	10		
Minia	El Fashm	1	11		
	Abu Qurqâs	1	4		
Assiût	Mallâwi	1	22		
TOTAL		39	350	283	020

TABLE XXVIII.—CEMETERIES DELIMITATED AT THE EXPENSE OF INHABITANTS.

PROVINCE.	MARKAZ.	Number of Cemeteries.	Number of Posts.	EXPENDITURE.	
				L.E.	M.
Gharbîa	Zifta	3	14	11	999
	Tanta	2	6	4	411
	Mahalla el Kubra	1	4	3	064
	Kafr el Sheikh	1	11	7	047
Daqahlia	Simbellawein	1	4	2	836
	Agha	1	7	4	532
Menufia	Ashmûn	1	4	2	679
Qalinbîa	Tûkh	2	7	4	988
Beheira	Kôm Hamâda	1	4	3	083
Gîza	Embâba	1	6	3	173
Minia	El Fashm	1	7	4	957
	Samallût	1	7	4	980
TOTAL		16	81	57	749

The boundaries of the five large Mohammedan cemeteries of Cairo, which lie below the Moqattam Hills to the north and south of the Citadel, have been very carefully surveyed by the Special Survey Section of the Survey Department and a draft decree defining their boundaries has been prepared for promulgation.

4.—UNHEALTHY ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following table gives details of the applications made in 1913 for licences for establishments which fell under Class I of the Law of August 28, 1904:—

TABLE XXIX.—APPLICATIONS FROM THE PROVINCES.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Approved.	Not Approved.	Applications given up.*	Under Consi- deration.†	TOTAL.
Aerated water factory	6	2	6	2	16
Public bath	2	1	—	1	4
Fish shop	—	2	1	—	3
Cotton ginning factory	5	—	3	4	12
Oil presses	1	—	—	1	2
Tanneries	—	1	—	1	2
Ice factory	—	—	—	1	1
Sweetmeat factory	1	—	—	1	2
Hospital	—	1	—	—	1
Brick factory	1	—	—	—	1
Rice husking establishment	3	1	—	1	5
Soap factory	2	—	—	—	2
Plaster and <i>homra</i> mill	2	—	1	—	3
Sugar factory	6	—	1	1	8
Coffee mill	3	—	—	—	3
Tobacco factory	—	—	—	1	1
Petroleum refinery	—	—	—	1	1
Public and cattle market	25	15	—	5	45
TOTAL	57	23	12	20	172

TABLE XXX.—APPLICATIONS FROM CAIRO CITY.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Approved.	Not Approved.	Applications given up.*	Under Con- sideration. †	TOTAL.
Hospital	—	—	1	—	1
Mineral acids	1	—	—	—	1
Sweatmeat factory	1	—	—	—	1
Tannery	1	—	—	—	1
Indiarubber factory	—	—	—	1	1
Oil press	3	—	—	1	4
Macaroni factory	1	—	—	1	2
<i>Halaga</i> for fish	2	—	—	3	5
Butter and milk factory	1	—	—	1	2
Distillery	1	—	—	—	1
Aerated water factory	1	1	—	1	3
Bath	—	—	—	1	1
Laundry	1	—	—	—	1
Artificial butter factory	2	1	—	1	4
Ice factory	—	—	—	1	1
Coffee and sugar mill	2	—	—	—	2
Food market	1	—	1	—	2
Cement mill	1	—	—	—	1
Plaster mill	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Homra</i> mill	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	20	2	3	11	36

* Abandoned because the applicants were unable or did not wish to carry out the conditions imposed.

† In abeyance because their owners have not yet completed the plans.

Ministerial Arrêtés.—Where for any reason the conditions which were laid down at the time of issue of the permit are found now to be insufficient, the additional conditions required to be imposed must be edicted by Ministerial *Arrêté*.

The issue of an *arrêté* is a proof that re-inspection has taken place. Although only a small proportion of establishments re-inspected require *arrêtés*, still the number of Ministerial *Arrêtés* issued in the different localities does afford some slight indication of the amount of re-inspection that is being carried on. From the table given below it is evident that the amount of such re-inspection is not great. This condition of affairs is, however, inevitable, until an increase in staff is possible in each large town, the time of the medical officers being, under existing conditions, very fully occupied.

In the meantime, the establishments to which it is proposed to devote most attention with regard to re-inspection are aerated water factories and milk establishments.

The draft *arrêtés* which were presented during 1913 were dealt with as follows :—

TABLE XXXI.—PROJECTS OF MINISTERIAL *Arrêtes* REFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT FOR OPINION.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Approved.	Not Approved.	Under Conside- ration.	TOTAL.
<i>Alexandria</i> :—				
Market	1	—	—	1
Public stable... ..	33	—	2	35
Oil factory	1	—	—	1
Oil shop	—	1	—	1
Cattle <i>zeriba</i>	2	—	—	2
Grocer's shop and bar	—	2	—	2
Grocer's shop	—	—	1	1
Bakeries... ..	4	1	2	7
Establishment for the sale of fowls	1	—	—	1
Establishment for beating wool and tow... ..	1	—	—	1
<i>Fessikh</i> and salted cockles depot (<i>Om el Khulil</i>)	—	—	1	1
Public cookshop	—	—	1	1
Dairy	—	—	1	1
TOTAL... ..	43	4	8	55
Stable in Cairo	1	—	—	1
Bakery in Port Said	1	—	—	1
TOTAL... ..	2	—	—	2

5.—ABATTOIRS.

The new *abattoir* at Qûs was completed and opened.

Sites for new *abattoirs* to be built by the Local Commissions were approved at Baliâna and Belqâs.

Slaughtering Sites. — At villages where no *abattoir* exists, convenient sites are usually chosen for the slaughter of animals for food.

Article 1 of the *Arrêté* of November 23, 1893, and May 15, 1899, on *Abattoirs et Boucheries*, runs as follows :—

“ Les animaux dont la viande est destinée à la consommation ne peuvent être abattus que dans les abattoirs publics.

“ Là où ces établissements font défaut, des emplacements désignés par l'autorité sanitaire en tiendront lieu.”

This implies that this Department will provide the slaughtering site. As, however, the Department does not possess any credit from which such sites could be hired or bought, and as it is rarely possible to obtain a convenient piece of waste land for nothing, the practice

followed is that the butchers of the village are requested to provide a site which is subject to the approval of the Department.

During 1913, slaughtering sites have been approved in ten villages, *viz.* El Bagûr, Faraskûr, Damadûn, Edfu, Mankabad, Lakana, Biahman, Mît Abu Khaled, El Rôda, and Sirse el Liana.

Slaughtering sites for ten other villages are under consideration.

6.—DÉPOTOIRS.

Sites for the deposition of sewage materials, *abattoir* refuse, and blood, tannery refuse, and street sweepings, are of necessity chosen outside the larger towns.

Such a *dépotoir* having been selected, the deposition of all sewage and other similar materials is made obligatory by means of a Mudiria *arrêté*.

The number of *dépotoirs* that have been approved during 1913 is three, situated at Menûf, Kafr el Zayât, and Damietta.

7.—MEDICO-LEGAL REPORTS.

In the last annual report, a hope was expressed that a diminution in the number of medico-legal reports would take place by reason of a modification which had been made in the arrangements. Unfortunately, however, this hope has not been realized.

The following are the statistics of these reports for 1913 :—

TABLE XXXII.—MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS.

LOCALITY.	SLIGHT		SERIOUS.		FATAL.		TOTAL.	
	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.
Ismailia Inspectorate ...	19	124	1	—	16	—	36	124
Cairo Police M.O. ...	605	11,072	682	21	434	39	1,721	11,132
Port Said Inspectorate ...	301	256	12	—	15	2	328	258
Qaliubia Province ...	158	772	139	75	185	34	482	881
Minia Province... ..	262	1,870	247	202	252	97	751	2,169
Damietta Inspectorate ...	43	238	7	3	26	4	76	245
Suez Inspectorate ...	41	142	21	1	24	—	86	143
Girga Province... ..	250	1,785	173	131	297	92	720	2,008
Alexandria Police M.O. ...	1,531	2,827	114	112	159	72	1,804	3,011
Menufia Province ...	358	1,817	163	99	278	79	799	1,995
Gharbia „ ...	589	3,193	336	204	455	115	1,380	3,512
Daqahlia „ ...	630	2,175	175	58	266	34	1,071	2,267
Qena „ ...	167	1,273	141	122	267	43	575	1,438
Fayûm „ ...	116	794	156	114	127	80	399	988
Beni Suef „ ...	148	1,382	66	86	97	31	311	1,499
Beheira „ ...	296	2,117	167	184	318	54	781	2,355
Gîza „ ...	157	1,161	181	103	145	33	483	1,297
Sharqia „ ...	569	1,144	147	126	328	44	1,044	1,314
Aswân „ ...	72	375	36	50	78	7	186	432
Assiût „ ...	299	2,546	374	237	324	100	997	2,883
El 'Arîsh „ ...	2	2	—	1	—	6	2	9
TOTAL... ..	6,603	37,065	3,338	1,929	4,091	966	14,032	39,960

8.—PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

The progress which has been made in carrying out the suggestions of the Department conveyed to the Provincial Councils in the Note termed “Provincial Councils’ Sanitary Programme,” issued in 1911, is as follows :—

(1) *Training of Barbers.*—The training of individuals as barbers, who are of a higher standard of intelligence and who are less illiterate than the ordinary type of village barber which has hitherto existed, is proceeding with success. Each man is especially chosen

and undergoes a three months' course of training as a hospital attendant in the wards and the out-patients' section of the hospital. He also receives lectures from the Hospital Medical Officer three afternoons a week. Special attention is given to instruction in "first aid." During the time of training he receives an allocation of P.T. 120-150 per month from the Provincial Council to compensate him for the loss of his revenue in his village.

At the termination of his training he is required to pass an examination before a board of examiners presided over by the English Inspector of the Division. These men so trained are termed "first aid barbers." The Department hopes, in time, to replace all the old type ill-trained sanitary barbers by first aid sanitary barbers.

(2) *First Aid Sets*.—These consist each of two boxes which contain a few first aid appliances such as splints, padding, bandages, etc., and a few simple remedies. They are supplied to the first aid barbers at the request of the Provincial Councils by whom the cost (L.E. 6·600 milliemes per set) is borne.

The Provincial Councils have, on the whole, responded very well to the advice of the Department that every first aid barber who passes the examination should be supplied with a first aid set.

The number of first aid sets supplied does not, however, quite correspond to the number of barbers trained, and this, although a first aid barber without the wherewithal to apply his knowledge is shorn of the greater part of his utility.

One Provincial Council, indeed, refuses to provide any first aid sets whatever.

The table at the end of this section shows the number of men who have been trained and the distribution of the first aid sets.

(3) *The Training of "Dayas" (Village Midwives)*.—This project, outlined in the report of the Department for 1911, has been adopted by several Provincial Councils, and Maternity Houses have been established in the Mudiria towns mentioned in Table XXXIII.

Thirty-seven provincial *dayas* have also been trained at the Cairo Maternity House. The Provincial Maternity Houses and training of *dayas* thereat are under the direction of the Cairo Central Ladies Committee.

The instruction of the women who come up for training and examination for the Government certificate to practise as *dayas* has hitherto been given by the Hospital Medical Officer in a series of lectures.

When the necessary arrangements have been completed, the Department intends that, in so far as the instruction in midwifery is concerned, the training given at these Maternity Houses shall replace that given in this subject by the Hospital Medical Officers.

(4) *Infants' Dispensaries*.—With the exception of the training of first aid barbers, the Provincial Councils have perhaps shown more enthusiasm with regard to the establishment of these institutions than for any other part of the sanitary programme recommended for their adoption.

A properly trained English nurse is in charge of each of these dispensaries, with one exception.

Like the Maternity Houses, these Infants' Dispensaries are under the direction of the Cairo Central Ladies Committee.

(5) *Village Shelters (Maazel Sehi)*.—These are buildings for the isolation of cases of infectious diseases.

Little progress has been made with regard to the establishment of these shelters. Several of the Councils have expressed their willingness to erect these buildings if the Ministry of Finance will give the land free for the purpose. A decision on the point has not yet been pronounced. The total number of village shelters which have been erected up to date are four, all in Menufia.

(6) *Birkas*.—The suggestion contained in the last report of the Department, to the effect that the Provincial Councils should interest themselves in the filling of *birkas*, has been in some cases adopted. The table gives the number, area, and distribution of *birkas* belonging to Government that have been filled up by the Provincial Councils.

TABLE XXXIII.—PROVINCIAL COUNCILS' SANITARY PROGRAMME.

M U D I R I A .	(1) and (2) FIRST AID BARBERS AND SETS.				(3) Maternity Houses for Local Training of <i>Dayas</i> .	(4) INFANTS' DISPENSARIES.		(5) Number of Village Shelters.	(6) <i>Birkas</i> Filled.				
	1912.					Where Established.	Date.		Area.				
	Passed Examin- ation.	First Aid Sets Supplied.	Passed Examin- ation.	First Aid Sets Supplied.					Feddâns.	Qirats.	Sahms.	Square Metres.	
Beheira	10	10	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gharbia	26	16	33	50	Tanta	1.6.12	—	—	15	8	—	—	33,600
Menufia	12	*11	23	*17	Shibm el Kom ...	1.11.12	—	4	18	7	19	18.5	32,860
Daqahlia	11	Refused.	24	Refused.	Mansûra	4.1.13	—	—	14	17	6	14	72,552
Sharqia	13	13	16	18	Zagazig	Beginning of Feb. 1913.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qaliubia	6	6	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gîza	6	6	15	15	Gîza	1.1.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayûm	3	*6	20	*19	Fayûm	17.6.12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Beni Suef	5	*5	23	*23	Beni Suef	20.6.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minia	12	12	17	17	Minia	1906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assiût	7	4	25	18	Assiût	1.8.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girga	8	*8	12	*8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qena	12	12	15	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aswân	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL... ..	137	115	253	220	—	—	—	5	47	33	25	8.5	139,012

* Boxes made locally but equipped by the Department.

III. — REPORT ON SECTION C.

1.—GENERAL HOSPITALS.

There are in Egypt twenty-two general hospitals which are managed by the Department of Public Health.

This figure does not include lunatic asylums nor ophthalmic hospitals, nor does it include Manfalût hospital, but it does include Qaliûb hospital, which is managed by the Department of Public Health while the funds are provided by the executors of the late Shawarbi Pasha.

In the twenty-two hospitals managed by the Department of Public Health, there were, during 1913, 2,409 beds, an increase of eighty-three beds since 1912. This increase is due to additions to the hospitals during 1912.

In 1913 there were admitted 42,794 in-patients, as compared with 40,460 in 1912, an increase of 2,334.

Of these 42,794 in-patients, 17,652 came to the hospital voluntarily, while 25,142 were sent in by the Police.

The number of voluntary in-patients in 1912 was 17,039, therefore the increase in 1913 was 613.

The number of days of treatment given during 1913 was 627,813, as compared with 614,921 in 1912, an increase of 12,892.

The number of new out-patients during 1913 was 207,882, as compared with 192,227 in 1912, an increase of 15,655.

The number of out-patients attendances during 1913 was 417,845, as compared with 427,707 in 1912, a decrease of 6,862. This decrease is due to the fact that the Medical Officers have had to reduce the number of visits paid by each patient to the out-patient departments of the Hospitals, as owing to the increase in the number of patients the work is becoming more than can be properly performed with the existing staff.

The above figures are shown in the tables which follow on pages 40-42.

One of the most satisfactory points shown by these figures is the increase in the number of patients who came into the hospitals voluntarily. This increase would be much larger were it not for the fact that many voluntary patients have to be turned away because there is no room for them.

At present the accommodation of the hospitals is being taxed to its utmost. In every hospital are to be found extra beds, and often the patients have to be accommodated on mattresses laid on the floor. The cases sent to the hospitals by the Police must be taken in and therefore when any refusals have to be made it is the voluntary patients who suffer.

The Department of Public Health has lately made an attempt to remedy this evil by issuing a Departmental Order to all the Medical Officers of the Markazes instructing them not to recommend for hospital treatment police cases which require only seven days' treatment or less. Such cases will, in future, be treated at the Markaz dispensaries or out-patient departments.

However, even this small increase in the number of voluntary in-patients shows that the strong prejudice which has existed for so many years in Egypt against hospitals of all kinds is gradually disappearing. This is chiefly due to the fact that the hospitals as a whole are now staffed by Medical Officers who are better educated and more efficient in their work than in years gone by.

These Medical Officers are now striving to raise the standard of nursing in the hospitals by giving more attention to the training of the attendants.

In certain hospitals, *i.e.* Port Said, Assiût, and Aswân, French nursing sisters have been appointed. This experiment has proved a success.

The cost of upkeep of the hospitals during 1913 was L.E. 83,698·539 milliemes. This figure does not include the expenses of the Central Administration nor does it include repairs and renewals of buildings.

The average cost per bed per annum was L.E. 34·744 milliemes. The average cost per patient-day was 133·3 milliemes.

During 1912 the cost of upkeep was L.E. 77,992·864, the average cost per bed per annum was L.E. 33·245 milliemes, and the average cost per patient-day was 126·8 milliemes.

The increase of expenditure during 1913 was due in part to the increase in the number of both in-patients and out-patients, and in part to the fact that during the last year a very large amount of new surgical equipment was issued to the hospitals with the object of bringing the operating theatres up to date.

The new buildings commenced or approved during 1913 were as follows :—

A fifty-two bed general hospital was commenced at Qena to replace the old hospital which it would be uneconomical to attempt to repair. This building is well advanced and will be finished by May 1914.

A credit of L.E. 10,000 was granted to build a fifty-bed general hospital at Damietta. The plans for this hospital are finished and building will be started early in 1914. The old hospital building dated from the days of Mohammed Ali and a portion of it fell down in 1912, fortunately without loss of life.

A new section containing eighty-eight beds was added to Alexandria hospital. A residence for the nursing sisters at Alexandria hospital was also commenced.

An eighteen bed infectious hospital was started at Zagazig.

New out-patient departments were built for Fayûm, Minia, and Shibîn el Kôm hospitals. The money for the out-patients departments at Shibîn el Kôm was generously supplied by Mustafa Bey Abdel Ghaffar, a notable of Menufîa Province.

A new prisoners' and lunatics' block was added to Aswân hospital.

The total amount spent on hospital repairs and renewals during 1913 was L.E. 4,702.

The following hospitals were completely repaired and repainted : Suez, Zagazig, Benha, Shibîn el Kôm, and the Lock hospital at Hôd el Marsûd, which is an annex of the Qasr el Aini hospital.

Extensive repairs were also commenced at Mansûra and Fayûm. These two hospitals will be finished during 1914.

Qaliûb hospital was also completely repaired and repainted, the money being found from the economies on the annual grants given by the late Shawarbi Pasha.

Port Said and Tanta hospitals were partially repaired. Minor repairs were also done at several of the other hospitals.

The old hospital at Damietta having fallen down, a building which was borrowed from the Ministry of Finance was repaired and fitted up as a temporary hospital at a cost of L.E. 300.

Electric light was installed at Assiût and Beni Suef hospitals.

X-ray installations were ordered from Europe for Alexandria and Assiût hospitals. They will be installed early in 1914.

The type of apparatus chosen is that known as the Siemens Transformer. It has the advantage that it can be attached to the ordinary electric lighting current of the hospital, and also it is simple to manipulate and does not get out of order easily. It is slightly more expensive than the ordinary type of X-ray installation.

The Medical Officers of Alexandria and Assiût hospitals have undergone a special course of training in X-ray work at the Qasr el Aini hospital.

The cost of these two installations was in each case borne by public donations.

All the Hospital Medical Officers have now been trained in the use of Salvarsan (606)

and Neo-Salvarsan (914). A special course of training was arranged for them at Alexandria hospital, which most of them attended. These two drugs are now being used extensively in all the hospitals.

2.—DISPENSARIES.

The number of Government dispensaries managed by the Department of Public Health is forty-five. In these dispensaries the poor are treated gratuitously and first aid is given. The dispensaries are situated in the Public Health Offices in the Markaz towns.

The number of patients treated free of charge in these dispensaries during 1913 was 40,281, as compared with 31,946 in 1912, showing an increase of 8,335.

In all Markazes, where a Government dispensary does not exist, the Medical Officer is supplied by the Department with a number of simple drugs and first aid dressings in order that he may be able to treat the poor gratuitously.

Anti-scorpion serum is now supplied to all the Public Health dispensaries in Upper Egypt. By this means many lives are saved, which would otherwise have been lost. The serum is specially efficacious in the case of children.

TABLE XXXIV.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1912.	1913.	Increase or Decrease.
Number of hospitals	22	22	No change.
Number of beds	2,326	2,409	+ 83
Number of in-patients	40,460	42,794	+ 2,334
Of which voluntary patients	17,039	17,652	+ 613
Number of days of treatment	614,921	627,813	+12,892
Number of new out-patients	192,227	207,882	+15,655
Number of out-patient attendances	424,707	417,845	— 6,862

TABLE XXXV.—PATIENTS AND COST.

HOSPITAL.	Number of Beds.	Number of In- Patients.	Number of New Out- Patients.	Number of Out- Patients Visits.	Number of Major Operations.	Cost of Upkeep for 1913.		Cost per Bed per Annum.		Cost per Patient- day.
						L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	M.
Qasr el 'Aini	613	10,348	53,318	97,495	3,911	27,919	582	45	546	145
Infectious	216	1,122	—	—	5	4,446	691	20	586	231
Alexandria... ..	320	7,554	18,949	44,482	1,154	11,951	688	37	349	123
Damietta*	44	313	7,533	13,880	41	833	883	18	951	284
Port Said	133	2,924	27,590	36,667	360	5,104	940	38	388	144
Suez	132	1,661	6,390	13,640	191	4,340	740	32	884	179
Tanta	105	2,344	5,013	19,172	308	3,294	318	31	374	110
Mansûra	101	1,838	12,091	17,979	180	2,581	676	25	561	86
Damanhûr	66	1,299	3,401	4,946	152	1,701	285	25	777	112
Zagazig	86	1,590	2,081	5,432	166	2,104	220	24	467	105
Shibin el Kôm	68	1,206	5,918	16,713	187	1,893	458	27	845	110
Qaliûb... ..	34	871	14,531	26,768	340	1,375	141	40	445	134
Benha... ..	50	1,049	6,339	10,384	140	1,523	483	30	470	105
Fayûm	45	918	6,614	14,007	223	1,642	868	36	508	112
Beni Suef	46	739	4,105	19,000	232	1,461	713	31	776	125
Minia	51	1,358	7,861	27,419	227	2,053	880	40	272	110
Assiût	135	2,786	10,750	18,190	486	3,615	294	26	780	92
Sohâg	52	1,117	2,676	6,645	113	1,461	580	28	107	80
Qena	31	721	4,647	9,763	110	1,268	672	40	924	115
Esna	26	440	2,540	6,258	37	908	87	34	926	140
Aswân	39	537	4,504	7,524	62	1,486	964	38	127	166
Mersa Matrûh	16	109	1,031	1,481	15	728	376	45	523	491
TOTAL	2,409	42,794	207,882	417,845	8,640	83,698	539	Average, 34	744	Average, 133

* Damietta Hospital was closed during a portion of the year.

TABLE XXXVI.—IN-PATIENTS (VOLUNTARY AND POLICE).

HOSPITAL.								Voluntary Cases.	Police Cases.	Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of Days' Treatment.	Number of Beds.
Qasr el 'Aini	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,195	4,666	9,861	192,503	613
Infectious	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	252	1,085	19,235	216
Alexandria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,305	4,983	7,288	93,551	320
Damietta *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	107	313	2,927	44
Port Said	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,941	901	2,842	35,224	133
Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,326	239	1,565	23,372	132
Tanta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	1,698	2,267	28,959	105
Mansûra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	1,274	1,748	26,347	101
Damanhûr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	805	1,260	15,175	66
Zagazig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	1,299	1,539	19,925	86
Shibîn el Kôm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	940	1,164	17,190	68
Qaliûb...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758	82	840	10,252	34
Benha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	711	1,017	14,535	50
Fayûm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	504	879	14,623	45
Beni Suef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	409	720	11,656	46
Minia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	1,079	1,311	18,932	51
Assiût	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,017	1,684	2,701	38,993	135
Sohâg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	899	1,081	17,422	52
Qena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	528	686	10,973	31
Esna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	147	437	6,504	26
Aswân	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	323	511	8,032	39
Mersa Matrûh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	41	108	1,483	16
TOTAL								17,652	23,571	41,223	627,813	2,409

TABLE XXXVII.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

HOSPITAL.								ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			
								Existing.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Improved.	Remaining.
Qasr el 'Aini	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	9,861	10,348	5,994	968	2,860	526
Infectious	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1,085	1,122	855	145	38	84
Alexandria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	7,288	7,554	3,915	450	2,926	263
Damietta *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	313	313	209	13	63	28
Port Said	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	2,842	2,924	1,358	92	1,384	90
Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1,565	1,611	1,388	85	73	65
Tanta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	2,267	2,344	1,783	152	331	78
Mansûra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	1,748	1,838	1,532	105	127	74
Damanhûr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1,260	1,299	935	86	233	45
Zagazig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	1,539	1,590	1,471	75	—	44
Shibîn el Kôm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1,164	1,206	1,042	41	70	53
Qaliûb...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	840	871	688	29	127	27
Benha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1,017	1,049	828	38	162	21
Fayûm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	879	918	703	60	133	22
Beni Suef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	729	739	576	39	98	26
Minia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1,311	1,358	1,081	63	169	45
Assiût	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	2,701	2,786	2,162	120	388	116
Sohâg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1,081	1,117	828	50	194	45
Qena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	686	721	663	22	11	25
Esna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	437	440	395	10	22	13
Aswân	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	511	537	432	17	68	20
Mersa Matrûh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	108	109	88	6	9	6
TOTAL								1,571	41,223	42,794	28,926	2,666	9,486	1,716

* Damietta Hospital was closed during a portion of the year.

TABLE XXXVIII.—OUT-PATIENTS (HOSPITALS).

HOSPITAL.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendances.	HOSPITAL.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendances.
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	142,284	270,306
Qasr el 'Aini	53,318	97,495	Qaliûb	14,531	26,768
Infectious	—	—	Benha	6,339	10,384
Alexandria	18,949	44,482	Fayûm	6,614	14,007
Damietta	7,533	13,800	Beni Suef	4,105	19,000
Port Said... ..	27,590	36,667	Minia	7,861	27,419
Suez	6,390	13,640	Assiût	10,750	18,190
Tanta	5,013	19,172	Sohâg	2,676	6,645
Mansûra	12,091	17,979	Qena	4,647	9,763
Damanlûr	3,401	4,946	Esna	2,540	6,258
Zagazig	2,081	5,432	Aswân	4,504	7,524
Shibîn el Kôm	5,918	16,713	Mersa Matrûh	1,031	1,481
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	142,284	270,306	TOTAL ...	207,882	417,845

TABLE XXXIX.—GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES.—OUT-PATIENTS TREATED GRATUITOUSLY.

DISPENSARY.	Number of Patients.	DISPENSARY.	Number of Patients.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	21,371
Rosetta	785	Samallût	425
El 'Atf	3,846	Abu Qurqâs... ..	761
Itai	5,301	Wasta	5,100
Delingât... ..	269	Deirût	1,016
Shubrakhît	369	Manfalût	2,011
Baltim	168	Abnûb	1,137
Barrage	625	Abu Tig	515
Belqâs	159	Badâri	1,413
Kafr el Sheikh	504	Tema	598
Fûa	31	Akhmîm	272
Abu Hommos	557	Girga	604
Santa	224	Baliâna... ..	334
Quesna	448	Nag' Hamâdi	183
Shibîn el Qanâter... ..	1,197	Deshma... ..	153
Menzala	141	Qûs	99
Embâba	1,801	Qoseir	354
El Saff'	215	Edfu	303
Beba	2,388	El Derr	92
Semmûres	207	Sîwa Oasis	2,576
Etsa... ..	315	Bahrîa Oasis	290
Beni Mazâr	1,752	Dakhla Oasis	269
Bassîm	69	Kharga Oasis	405
<i>Carried forward</i>	21,371	TOTAL	40,281

3. — MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

(a) CAIRO MEDICAL COMMISSION.

As will be seen from Table XL, 3,013 certificates were issued by the Cairo Medical Commission during 1913. This shows an increase of fifty-two as compared with 1912.

The number of certificates issued by the Cairo Medical Commission during the last five years is as follows :—

1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,949
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,521
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,088
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,961
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,013
TOTAL...										<u>14,532</u>

The figure 3,013 does not, however, give the number of actual examinations made, as many of the applicants were examined twice or even three times, in accordance with the system by which an applicant is allowed to improve his condition (physical or visual) by having an operation performed (for example for hernia, hydrocele, varicocele, etc.), or by consulting an oculist and obtaining glasses.

The actual number of examinations made was 3,280.

There were ninety-nine meetings of the Commission, which give an average of thirty-three examinations at each meeting.

A number of Government Administrations (including the Coast Guards Administration, etc.), have, during the year, petitioned that their “hors cadre” employees should be examined before entrance to service.

It is recognized both by the Department of Public Health and by the Ministry of Finance that such an arrangement would be of great benefit to the Government, as these “hors cadre” employees receive an indemnity on being invalided from the service.

A reorganization of the Medical Commission is being undertaken with the object of devoting its whole time to the examination of Government employees.

(b) PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

There are eighteen Provincial Medical Commissions, *i.e.* one in each Mudiria town and in Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, and Damietta.

During 1913, these Commissions made 4,133 medical examinations. A statistical table (XLI) is attached, showing the details of these examinations.

A schedule of detailed instructions was drawn out for these Provincial Medical Commissions. This schedule has been passed to the Ministry of Finance for approval.

Such a schedule of instructions is urgently needed as heretofore no complete instructions have ever been issued for the guidance of these Commissions.

When the approval of the Ministry of Finance to this schedule has been obtained it is proposed to extend to the Provincial Medical Commissions the scheme for the examination of “hors cadre” employees on entrance to service.

TABLE XL.—STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION FOR 1913.

MINISTRIES AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	EMPLOYEES.																HEIRS.				TOTAL.						
	FIT.						UNFIT.		Postponed.	Standing Cases of Vision up to December 1913.	PENSIONS.						LEAVES.			Age.		Expert Opinion taken.	Able to obtain Liveliness.	Unable to obtain Liveliness.	Age.	Recommended for Pension for sometime and Re-examination.	
	At Examination by the Central Me- dical Commission.	Tide Certificates Approved.	Detailed Reports under Art. 12.		Vision.	Other Diseases.		Vision.			Other Diseases.	Unfit examined by C. M. C.	Unfit <i>vide</i> Cer- tificate Approved.	Grand Mal.	Unable to Earn Liveliness.	Able to Earn Liveliness.	Found Fit for Duty.	Granted <i>vide</i> Cer- tificate Approved.	Granted after Examination by Central Medical Commission.								Refused.
Ministry of Interior	167	—	6	—	37	9	14	14	95	251	2	—	—	18	54	74	10	3	50	3	—	—	—	807			
Department of Public Health	68	—	2	—	6	2	6	7	20	2	2	2	1	1	35	29	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	187			
Prisons Department	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	1	4	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	27			
Ministry of Finance	116	—	—	—	8	—	5	16	50	9	2	—	—	4	35	46	10	1	7	2	8	20	7	348			
Survey Department	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	—	—	1	—	9	20	9	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	68			
Coast Guards Administration	32	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	1	21	13	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	109			
Customs Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12			
Ports and Lighthouses Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8			
Public Debt... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4			
Contentieux	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2			
Postal Administration... ..	41	—	—	—	3	2	3	8	13	6	1	—	—	1	10	15	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	109			
Printing Department	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15			
Statistical Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2			
State Lands Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14			
Archives... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
Ministry of Public Works	81	—	1	—	6	1	15	18	24	3	1	6	—	4	58	52	14	—	112	—	—	—	—	396			

Egyptian State Railways	85	—	—	—	19	3	7	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	153
State Telegraphs	22	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	34
Antiquities Department	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ministry of Education... ..	104	10	—	—	5	—	5	10	11	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	32	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	239
Ministry of Justice	48	—	3	—	5	2	2	4	23	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	146
Native Courts	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Mixed Tribunals	45	—	—	—	6	—	7	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	74
Parquet General	29	—	—	—	5	2	3	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	61
Ministry of Agriculture	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Ministry of War	34	—	1	—	3	1	—	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	55
Ministry of Waqfs	20	—	—	—	4	1	4	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Legislative Council	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Alexandria Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Local Commissions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cairo Governorate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Daqahlia Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Qaliubia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Giza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Fayûn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Minia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Qena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Khedivial Household	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
GRAND TOTAL	944	10	13	—	137	25	72	130	295	294	17	21	1	47	343	357	63	8	186	13	8	20	2	7	3,013

TABLE XLI.—STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS FOR 1913.

COMMISSION.	EMPLOYEES.																HEIRS.				TOTAL.				
	At Examination by the Provincial Medical Commission.	FIT.			UNFIT.		Postponed.	Standing Cases of Vision up to December 1913.	Unfit examined by P. M. C.	PENSIONS.					LEAVES.			Sent to Hospital for Treatment, Observation, and Report.	Age.	Expert Opinion taken.		Able to obtain Livelihood.	Unable to obtain Livelihood.	Age.	Recommended for Pension for sometime and Re-examination.
		Vide Certificates Approved.	Detailed Reports under Art. 12		Vision.	Other Diseases.				Unfit <i>vide</i> Certificate Approved.	Grand Mal.	Unable to Earn Livelihood.	Able to Earn Livelihood.	Found Fit for Duty.	Granted <i>vide</i> Certificate Approved.	Granted after Examination by P. M. C.	Refused.								
			Vision.	Other Diseases.																					
Alexandria	96	—	1	—	2	1	8	107	—	—	—	—	25	—	232	25	11	66	—	—	2	—	—	—	577
Suez	35	—	—	—	16	5	—	13	—	—	—	—	18	—	36	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	132
Port Said	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	34	4	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Damietta	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	30	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	46
Beheira	84	—	—	—	—	—	1	95	—	—	—	—	1	—	221	18	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	429
Gharbia	46	—	—	—	26	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	46	20	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	483
Menufia	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259
Daqahia...	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	15	7	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	267
Sharqia	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	11	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	239
Qaliubia...	8	—	1	—	5	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	32	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
Giza	11	—	—	—	8	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	30	—	190	—	—	—	—	1	—	483
Beni Suef	21	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	88	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	127
Fayûm	12	—	—	—	7	1	—	17	—	—	—	—	11	—	52	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
Minia	79	—	—	—	15	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	8	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	320
Assiût	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	6	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	255
Girga	14	—	3	2	6	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	65	2	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	121
Qena...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	1	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	117
Aswân	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	5	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	54
TOTAL...	671	—	5	2	90	26	11	707	—	—	—	—	77	—	1,954	194	88	307	1	4	6	1	—	—	4,155

4.—INSPECTORATE OF PHARMACIES.

Certain statistics regarding pharmacies in 1913 are contained in the following table :—

TABLE XLII.—PHARMACIES.

	CAIRO.		ALEXANDRIA.		PROVINCES.		TOTAL.	
	Pharmacies owned by		Pharmacies owned by		Pharmacies owned by		Pharmacies owned by	
	Qualified Pharmacists.	Unqualified Proprietors.	Qualified Pharmacists.	Unqualified Proprietors.	Qualified Pharmacists.	Unqualified Proprietors.	Qualified Pharmacists.	Unqualified Proprietors.
Existing at end of year... ..	83	63	39	30	63	85	185	178
Inspected and found satisfactory... ..	22	16	17	4	26	21	65	41
Inspected and found unsatisfactory	8	4	3	3	14	16	25	23
Opened	29	22	6	4	10	22	45	48
Closed... ..	22	35	3	8	8	16	33	59
<i>Procès-verbaux</i> drawn up for offences against the law of 1904	12	23	5	16	17	35	34	74
Condemnations	12	13	3	9	13	22	28	44
Acquittals	—	2	1	3	2	5	3	10
Pending	—	8	1	4	2	8	3	20

184 samples of medicines were taken and analysed, with the following result :—

Warnings sent, 30 (Cairo 7, Alexandria 5, Provinces 18).

Procès-verbaux drawn up against qualified pharmacists, 7 (Cairo 2, Provinces 5), resulting in 3 condemnations (Cairo 2, Provinces 1), and 4 pending.

Procès-verbaux drawn up against unqualified proprietors, 11 (Cairo 3, Alexandria 1, Provinces 7), resulting in 1 condemnation (Provinces), 1 acquittal (Cairo), and 9 pending (Cairo 2, Alexandria 1, Provinces 6).

Twenty-five authorizations to practice as pharmacists were issued to holders of diplomas emanating from : Constantinople, 12 ; America, 5 ; Beirut (American College), 3 ; Athens, 2 ; Austria, 1 ; France, 1 ; Switzerland, 1. No authorizations were issued to holders of Qasr el Aini diplomas.

Seven *procès-verbaux* were drawn up (Cairo 1, Alexandria 2, Provinces 4), for the illegal practice of pharmacy. There were two condemnations (Provinces), 1 acquittal (Provinces), and 4 pending (Cairo 1, Alexandria 2, Provinces 1).

Six authorizations were granted to sell poisons, the total at the end of the year being 74. Seven *procès-verbaux* (Cairo 2, Alexandria 2, Provinces 3) were drawn up for offences against the law of 1904. Of these there were 3 condemnations (Cairo 1, Alexandria 2), and 4 are pending (Cairo 1, Provinces 3).

Fifty *procès-verbaux* (Alexandria 9, Provinces 41) were drawn up against persons for the illegal practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons. There were 31 condemnations (Alexandria 1, Provinces 30), 5 acquittals (Alexandria 2, Provinces 3), and 14 pending (Alexandria 6, Provinces 3).

IV.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS AND LUNACY ADMINISTRATION.

During the past year the second Asylum at Khanka has been extended by the addition of four new sections containing 160 beds, so that the total number of beds at that Asylum now amounts to 400, while the number of beds at Abbassia Asylum, 1,150, remains unchanged. Actually, the numbers of patients resident on December 31, 1913, were at Abbassia Asylum 1,293, and at Khanka Asylum 500, a total of 1,793.

The total number of cases admitted to the Asylums during the year was 869, but 460 other cases were treated temporarily in the local hospitals and discharged without being sent to an Asylum. Thus a total of 1,329 cases were admitted to State institutions during 1913, a figure almost identical with the corresponding one for 1912.

The discharge of uncured lunatics for want of room has diminished to some extent owing to the increased accommodation. Female patients are now seldom so released; the extended accommodation in the female division of Abbassia Asylum permitting their detention, in many cases until complete recovery. Thus in 1913, the ratio of the female recoveries to the female admissions was 46·5 per cent.

The death rate was 12·25 per cent, calculated on the average number resident.

The number of offences committed by lunatics after discharge from the Asylum continues to diminish, and only amounted to five in 1913. Six murders were recorded as committed in Egypt by lunatics during the year.

Pellagra becomes annually more important as a cause of insanity, 145 cases admitted during 1913 being attributable to this disease, which also accounted for one-third of the total deaths in the Asylums.

Statistics of admissions, deaths, and discharges are as follows:—

Existing in Asylums on January 1, 1913...	...	...	...	...	1,651
Admitted	...	...	...	...	869
Discharged	...	...	...	...	514
Died	...	...	...	...	213
Remaining in Asylums on December 31, 1913	...	...	...	...	1,793

TABLE XLIII.—PATIENTS ADMITTED.

TOWN OR PROVINCE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Cairo	235	99	334
Alexandria... ..	67	26	93
Port Said and Canal, Isma'îlîa, El 'Arîsh	10	6	16
Suez and Sinai	8	2	10
Beheira Province	13	3	16
Sharqîa „	23	8	31
Daqahlîa „ (including Damietta)	30	12	42
Gharbîa „	55	24	79
Qaliubîa „	22	11	33
Menufîa „	19	3	22
Beni Suef „	12	1	13
Fayûm „	6	—	6
Gîza „	20	9	29
Minia „	12	7	19
Assiût „	27	8	35
Girga „	22	6	28
Qena „	5	2	7
Aswân „	4	1	5
TOTAL	590	228	818
Sudan... ..	4	—	4
TOTAL INSANE PATIENTS ADMITTED	594	228	822
Not insane	17	—	17
TOTAL PERSONS ADMITTED	611	228	839

V.—OPHTHALMIC SECTION.

Number of Hospitals.—The number of hospitals at work during 1913 was eleven ; four of these were opened during the course of the year.

Travelling Hospitals.—The travelling hospitals have well maintained their popularity among the *fellahîn* ; they present the great advantage that, with a limited sum of money, a certain amount of ophthalmic relief can be distributed in many districts.

Permanent Hospitals.—Permanent hospitals, which form the backbone of the Egyptian system of ophthalmic relief, have been built in seven of the principal towns, and arrangements for building in the capital towns of four other provinces have been completed.

School Inspection.—Ophthalmic inspection of all the Government primary schools and of a certain number of the infant schools will be commenced at the beginning of the next school session. This will be based on the experience gained during the last seven years at Tanta school, where systematic inspection and efficient treatment have been carried on.

Finances.—The annual Government grant for the maintenance of the ophthalmic organization and ophthalmic hospitals has risen to L.E. 17,305 ; to this there is added the interest on the Cassel Fund and L.E. 3,300 granted by the various Provincial Councils.

A total of L.E. 20,605 is therefore available each year for the relief of eye disease.

Clinical Work.—The actual sum spent last year on hospital maintenance, not including Central Administration expenditure, was L.E. 12,165. For this sum 40,670 new patients were treated ; 544,267 attendances were made by out-patients ; 35,046 daily diets were issued to 1,807 in-patients, and 30,648 operations were performed.

TABLE XLIV.—SOURCES OF PROVISION AND MAINTENANCE OF HOSPITALS.

	PROVIDED BY	MAINTAINED BY	DATE OPENED.
<i>Permanent :—</i>			
Tanta	Government grant ...	Government grant... ..	1908
Assiût	Public subscription and Government grant ...	" "	1911
Mansûra... ..	Gift by Badrawi Pasha	" "	1912
Beni Suef	Public subscription ...	" "	1912
Zagazig	Provincial Council... ..	" "	1913
Mahalla el Kubra	" "	Provincial Council... ..	1913
Kafr el Zayât	" "	" "	1913
Sohag	Public subscription ...	Government grant... ..	1914
Damanhûr	Provincial Council... ..	" "	1914
Shibîn el Kôm	Public subscription ...	" "	1914
Minia	Provincial Council... ..	" "	1915
<i>Travelling :—</i>			
No. 1 Camp	Sir Ernest Cassel	Sir Ernest Cassel	1904
" 2	" "	" "	1905
Gharbîa No. 1	Provincial Council... ..	Provincial Council... ..	1911
" 2	" "	Closed.	—
Assiût No. 1	" "	Provincial Council... ..	1912
Daqahliâ No. 1	" "	" "	1913

TABLE XLV.—PERMANENT AND TRAVELLING OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Hospitals in existence :—</i>										
Travelling	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5
Permanent	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	4	7
New patients treated ...	2,954	4,210	7,327	7,446	7,794	12,092	14,342	20,488	28,029	40,670
Total attendance of out-patients	15,039	50,680	94,204	146,830	132,278	177,761	190,247	236,411	341,211	544,267
Operations performed...	1,282	2,480	5,846	6,794	6,426	9,930	11,486	14,322	21,315	30,648
In-patients	49	140	202	184	208	390	443	678	909	1,807
<i>Details :—</i>										
Patients examined					19,614	22,373	25,514	31,274	43,668	62,233
Patients regularly treated					7,794	12,092	14,342	20,488	28,029	40,670
Incurable cases					4,550	2,302	1,776	2,620	7,200	9,544
Blind in one eye					1,189	2,116	2,438	3,196	4,115	5,360
Blind in both eyes					852	1,385	3 010	2,811	2,824	3,878
Trichiasis cases examined...					8,159	10,060	7,507	7,871	13,176	17,329
„ „ operated on and cured...					2,262	3,128	2,022	3,933	6,942	11,700
<i>New patients treated per age :—</i>										
Under 1 year					247	516	457	761	1,495	2,700
From 1 to 5 years					585	1,645	1,497	1,903	3,317	4,631
„ 6 „ 10 „					902	1,442	4,469	2,101	3,210	4,786
„ 11 „ 15 „					849	1,294	1,475	2,051	3,056	3,799
„ 16 „ 20 „					829	1,156	1,499	2,067	2,588	3,253
„ 21 „ 40 „					2,584	3,775	4,845	6,116	8,167	12,679
„ 41 and over					1,798	2,206	3,100	5,589	6,196	8,822

VI.—CAIRO CITY.

1.—REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(a) POPULATION.

The estimated population of Cairo, at the middle of 1913, was 715,609, consisting of 646,812 Egyptians and 68,797 foreigners, and distributed as follows:—

‘Abdîn District 58,328; Bab el Sha‘rîa 61,776; Bulâq 97,952; Darb el Ahmar 73,392; Ezbekîa 50,893; Gamalîa 64,552; Helwân ^{83,622} ~~8,632~~; Khalîfa 58,918; Musky 24,120; Old Cairo 34,407; Sayeda Zenab 71,085; Shubra 53,455; and Waily 58,369.

In the estimation of the populations of the various districts, it has been taken that the general increase for Cairo since the date of the last census has been evenly and proportionately distributed over all the districts. The result, thus obtained, may, generally speaking, be considered as representing the actual population of the districts with sufficient accuracy, but a certain margin must necessarily be allowed for error, more particularly in those districts with outlying suburbs in which the increase of population is probably proportionately somewhat higher than in the centre of the City. The district more particularly affected by rapid suburban growth is that of Waily, where the great increase in the new suburb of Heliopolis must have materially influenced a rise in the population of the district. In the consideration, therefore, of any statistical rates calculated on the basis of the above estimated district populations, this possible margin of error must be borne in mind, though, with the exception possibly of Waily, the actual error is probably so small as not materially to influence the results obtained.

(b) VITAL STATISTICS.

During the year, 26,413 deaths occurred in Cairo. In comparison with previous years, therefore, the health of the City in 1913, as judged by the death-rate, has been good, the *annual death-rate* per thousand of the population being 36·9, as compared with a mean of 38·7 per thousand for the quinquennial period ending with the year in question and a maximum during that period of 41·6 in 1909, the minimum exclusive of this year being 37·2 in 1910. The lowest mortality occurred in the Ezbekîa district, with a death-rate of only 21·8 per thousand, whilst the highest was in Sayeda Zenab with a rate of 53·8. The deaths in this latter district, however, include 1,252 in Qasr el ‘Aini Hospital, and if these be excluded from the calculation, the death-rate of Sayeda Zenab works out at 36·2, leaving Old Cairo with the highest mortality with a death-rate of 46·9 per thousand.

The districts with death-rates below the general rate for the whole City are, in the order of their lowness, Ezbekîa (21·8 per thousand); Musky (23·7); ‘Abdîn (29·4); Darb el Ahmar (31·0); Helwân (33·1); Bab el Shar‘îa (33·8); and Gamalîa (34·6). The districts with rates above the general Cairo rate are Khalîfa (37·6 per thousand); Bulâq (38·8); Shubra (41·6); Waily (41·7); Old Cairo (46·9), and Sayeda Zenab (53·8).

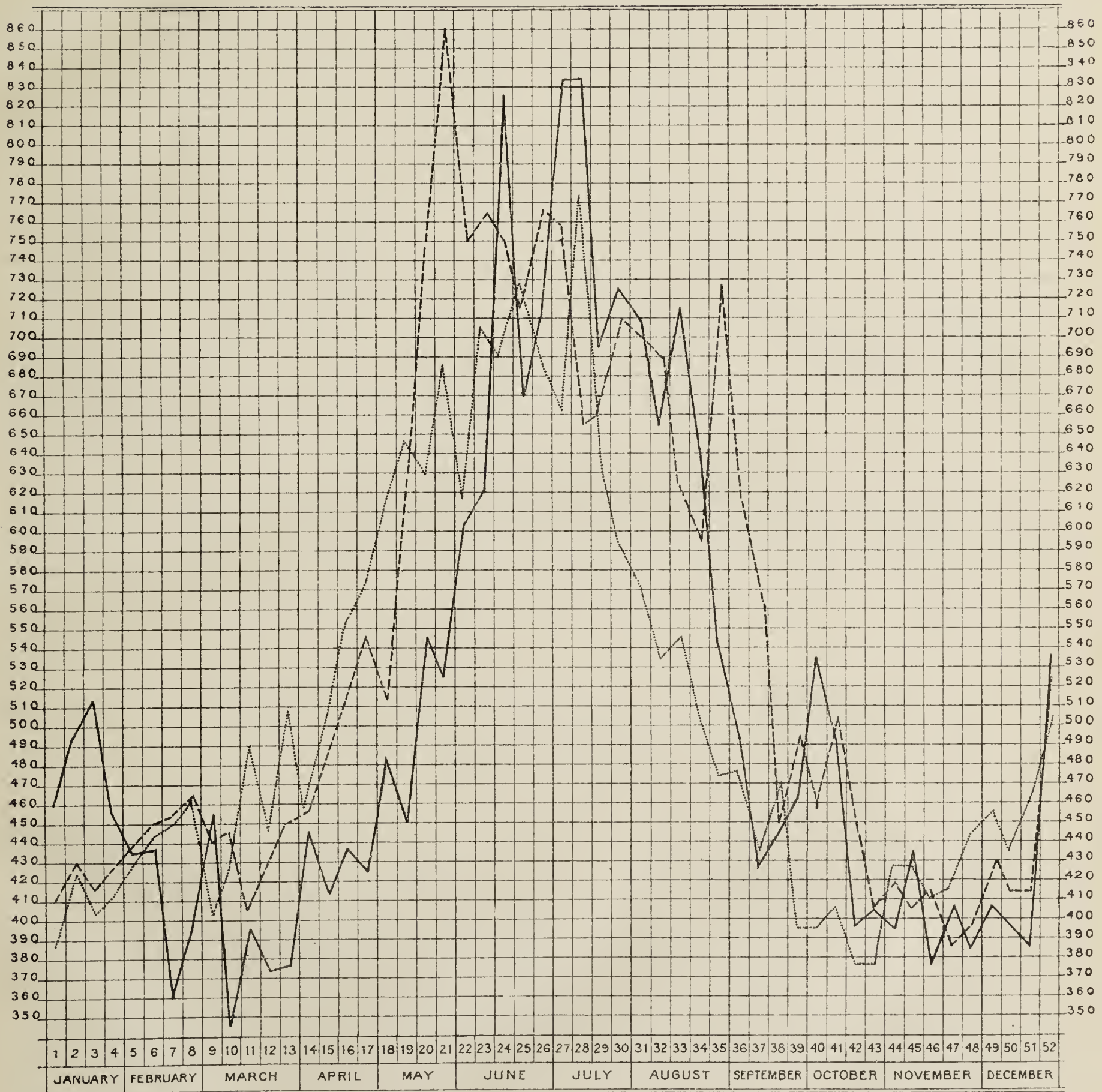
Of the total of 26,413 deaths, 25,648 were amongst Egyptians and 765 amongst foreigners.

In Chart I, the total weekly deaths are shown compared with the two previous years.

Of children under the age of one year, 9,250 died during 1913, giving an *infantile mortality* of 292 per thousand births for the whole City. The lowest infantile mortality was in Musky, with 222 per thousand births. The highest was in Old Cairo, with 396 per

WEEKLY MORTALITY
CAIRO

Chart I



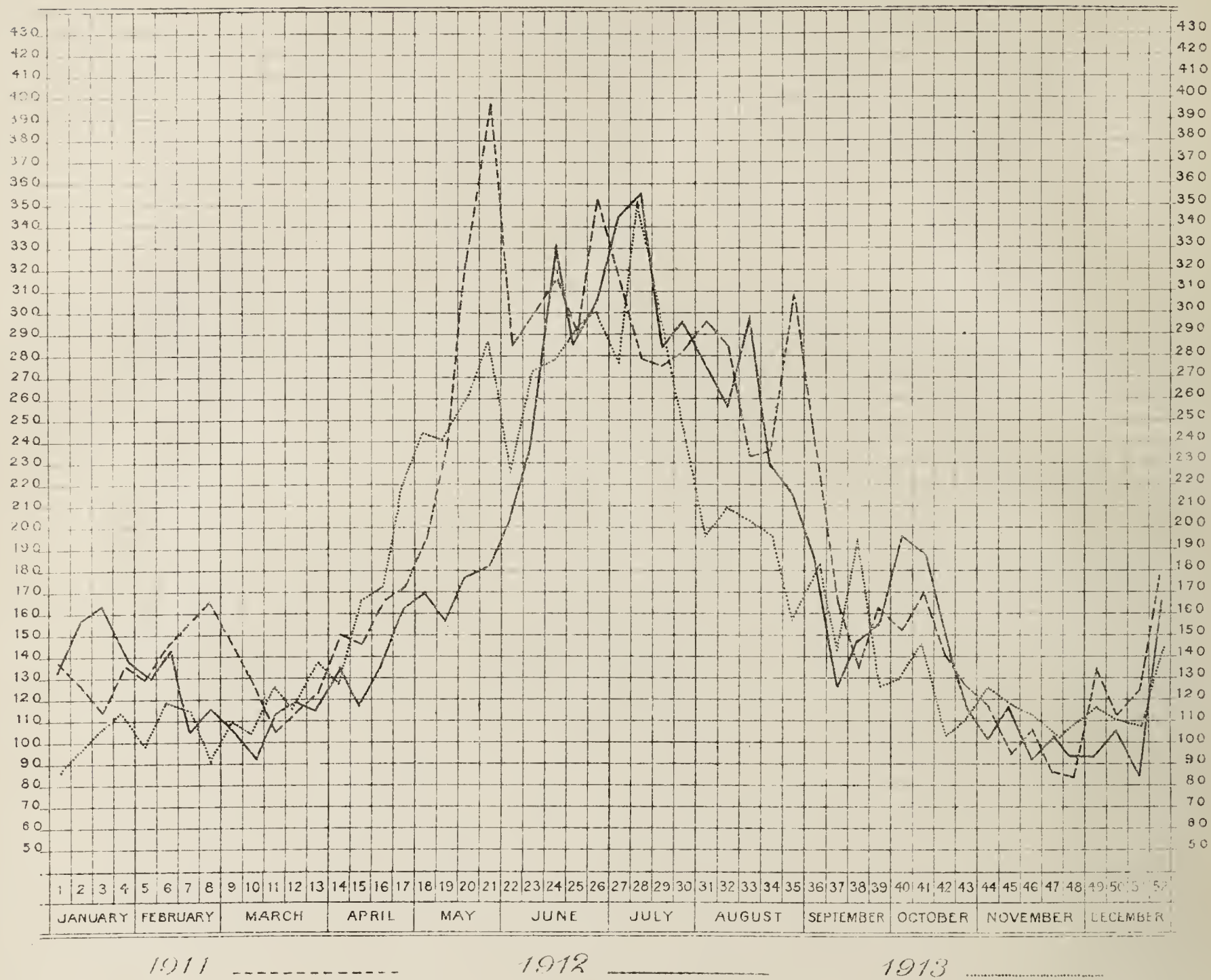
1911 -----

1912 -----

1913 -----

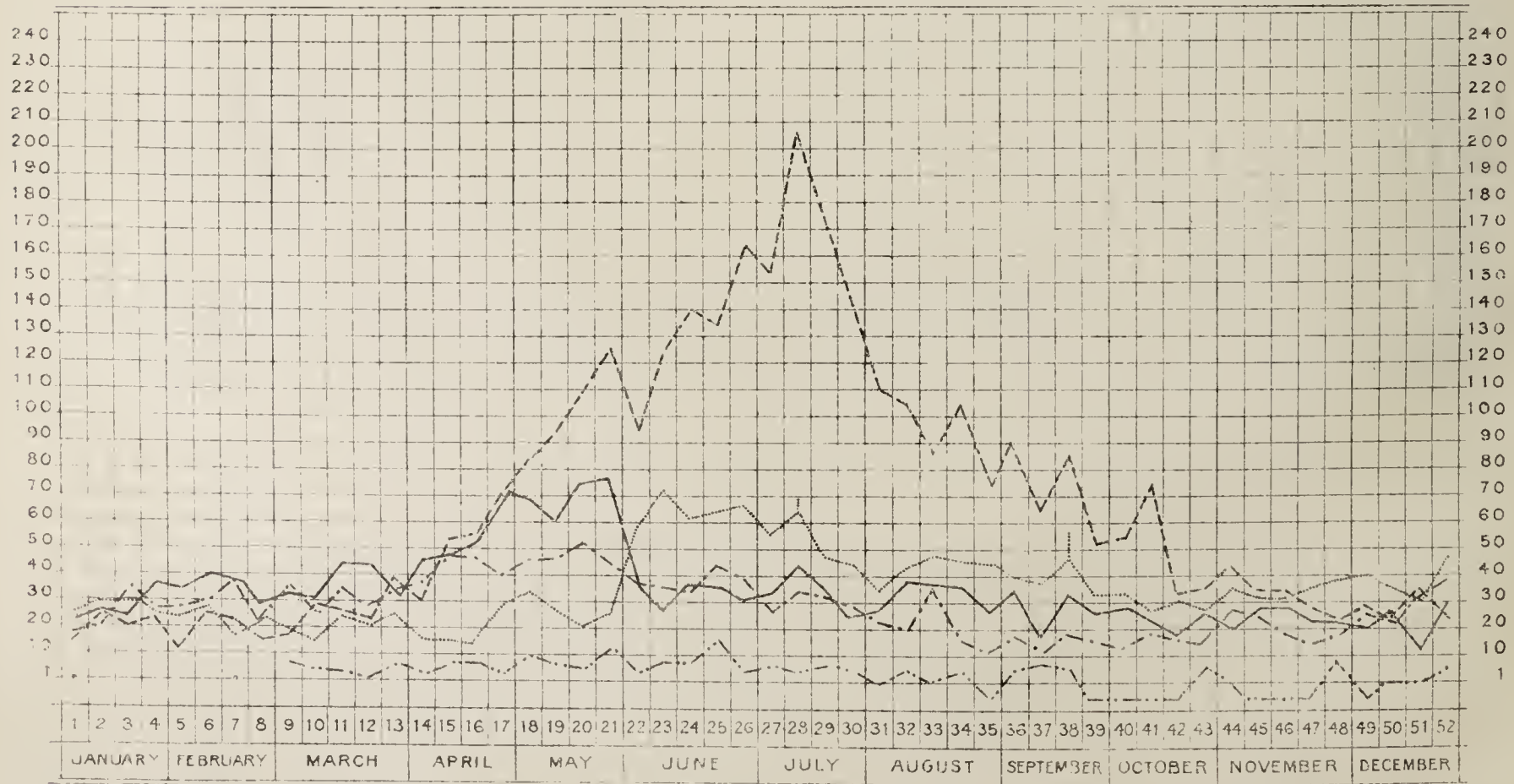
WEEKLY INFANTILE MORTALITY
Children 0-1 year
CAIRO.

Chart II



WEEKLY INFANTILE MORTALITY
Children 0-1 year
CAIRO - 1913.

Chart III



Diarrhoea and Enteritis ----- Pulmonary and Bronchial Diseases -----
Marasmus Other Diseases ----- Infectious Diseases -----

thousand births. The infantile mortality rates per thousand births in each of the other districts were as follows, in the order of their lowness : Ezbekîa (237 per thousand); Gamaliâ (263) ; Helwân (264) ; Sayeda Zenab (272) ; Khalîfa (276) ; Shubra (277) ; Waily (277) ; 'Abdîn (278) ; Bab el Sha'rîa (278) ; Darb el Ahmar (282); and Bulâq (327).

Thus judged by both the death and infantile mortality rates, the healthiest districts during the year have been the Qisms of Ezbekîa and Musky, whilst, as might have been expected, the most unhealthy were Bulâq and Old Cairo.

Of the 9,250 deaths of children under one year, 9,111 occurred amongst Egyptians and 139 amongst foreigners.

The infantile mortality was lowest in the first week of January (*see* Chart II), and reached its maximum about the middle of July. The definite rise began during March, and from its maximum it dropped again gradually to a low level in November. A slight rise took place in the last two weeks of December. In Chart II, a comparison with the years 1911 and 1912 is made. The principal causes of infantile mortality were diarrhœa, enteritis, and marasmus (*see* Chart III).

During the year, 31,599 births occurred in the City. The *birth-rate* for the year per thousand of the population was therefore 44·1, as against a mean of 44·9 for the quinquennial period ending with 1913, the maximum birth-rate during this period being 46·4 in 1910 and 1911, and the minimum 42·9 in 1909. The district with the highest birth-rate was Shubra with 59·3 per thousand. The lowest was in Musky District with 31·1 per thousand. The districts with birth-rates above the general average for Cairo were Shubra (59·3 per thousand) ; Bulâq (52·6) ; Old Cairo (49·5) ; Khalîfa (47·6) ; Sayeda Zenab (45·1) ; Gamaliâ (44·9) ; and Waily (44·5). Those with a birth-rate below the average were Bab el Sha'rîa (43·3 per thousand) ; Helwân (37·0) ; Darb el Ahmar (36·8) ; 'Abdîn (33·5) ; Ezbekîa (32·4) ; and Musky (31·1).

Of the total births, 31,102 were native births and 497 foreign.

There were 1,355 still births during the year, 1,320 of these being natives and thirty-five foreigners. This gives a rate of 4·28 still births per hundred births, a very moderate percentage.

In Table XLVI, the vital statistical figures will be found arranged in a tabular form.

TABLE XLVI.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO AND ITS QUARTERS.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Population.	Number of Infantile Deaths (0—1 year).	Infantile Mortality-rate per Thousand Births.
Musky	24,120	572	23·7	752	31·1	167	222
Bab el Sha'rîa ...	61,776	2,092	33·8	2,675	43·3	746	278
Ezbekîa	50,893	1,110	21·8	1,649	32·4	391	237
'Abdîn	58,328	1,719	29·4	1,956	33·5	545	278
Sayeda Zenâb ...	71,085	(¹) 3,826	(³) 53·8	3,176	45·1	867	272
Khalîfa	58,918	2,218	37·6	2,809	47·6	778	276
Helwân	8,362 8,632	277	33·1	310	37·0	82	264
Darb el Ahmar ...	73,392	2,281	31·0	2,702	36·8	762	282
Gamaliâ	64,552	2,235	34·6	2,903	44·9	766	263
Shubra	53,455	2,224	41·6	3,174	59·3	881	277
Bulâq	97,952	3,806	38·8	5,156	52·6	1,691	327
Old Cairo	34,407	1,617	46·9	1,706	49·5	676	396
Waily	58,369	(²) 2,436	(⁴) 41·7	2,601	44·5	721	277
TOTAL FOR CAIRO...	715,609	26,413	36·9	(⁵) 31,599	44·1	(⁶) 9,250	292

(¹) Includes 1,252 deaths in Qasr el 'Aini Hospital.

(²) Includes 322 deaths in Lunatic Asylum and Fever Hospital.

(³) Excluding the 1,252 deaths in Qasr el 'Aini Hospital the rate for this district would be 36·2 per thousand.

(⁴) Excluding 322 deaths in Lunatic Asylum and Fever Hospital the rate for this district works out at 36·2.

(⁵) Includes 39 born in Hospital and not allotted to the districts to which they belong.

(⁶) Includes 177 deaths of children under the age of 1 year who died in institutions and have not been allotted to districts to which they belong.

In considering the vital statistics given above, certain sources of error must be borne in mind. As already explained, the population given for Waily is probably somewhat under-estimated, a circumstance resulting in a probable slight over-estimation of the birth- and death-rates of that district. Moreover, in the calculation of the district death-rates, the results will be largely influenced in certain districts by the existence therein of large public institutions dealing with the sick. Deaths in such institutions should more properly be distributed over the districts from which the cases have been derived. In the past, however, owing to the absence of any member of the staff available for such duties, no corrections have been made for this cause, a circumstance which leads to an over-estimation of the death-rates in certain districts where such institutions abound, and a consequent, though naturally comparatively slight, under-estimation of the death-rates of other districts. As already explained in the case of Sayeda Zenab district, the true death-rate is much overstated owing to the existence therein of Qasr el 'Aini Hospital, in which 1,252 deaths occurred during the year. Similarly in Waily, the existence of a large number of institutions dealing with the sick gives an erroneously high death-rate for that district. Excluding from the calculation of the death-rate of this district only the 322 deaths which have occurred in the two Government institutions therein, namely, the Asylum for the Insane and the Fever Hospital, the death-rate of the district is reduced from 41·7 to 36·2 per thousand of the population.

With the institution, during the summer of 1913, of a special service in the Inspectorate dealing with infectious disease, an increase of staff has become available which, it is hoped, will be able in the future to undertake cruder corrections of rates in addition to their ordinary duties and thus enable us to arrive at a more accurate estimate of the death-rates of these two Qisms, which I would guess as probably working out at much the same as the general rate for Cairo in the case of Sayeda Zenab and at something somewhat less in the case of Waily.

TABLE XLVII.—COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS.

	ANNUAL RATE PER THOUSAND LIVING.			Deaths Under One Year per Thousand Births.
	Births.	Deaths.		
		Crude.	Standardized.	
England and Wales (1913)...	23·9	13·7	13·4	109
Ninety-six great towns in England and Wales, including London (1913) ...	25·1	14·3	14·7	116
One hundred and forty-five smaller towns in England and Wales (1913)...	23·9	12·8	13·0	112
England and Wales, less the above two hundred and forty-one towns (1913) ...	22·2	13·1	12·1	96
London (1913) ...	24·8	14·2	14·2	104
All Europe (1801-1850) ...	38·6	31·2	—	—
All Europe (1851-1900) ...	38·0	28·4	—	—
Bombay (1904-1908) ...	—	49·8	—	—
Bombay (1908, year of smallest death-rate of above quinquennial period) ...	32·4	39·1	—	286
Bombay 1908 (excluding, from the calculation of the death-rate, 5,361 deaths from plague) ...	32·4	33·6	—	—
Cairo City (1913) ...	44·1	36·9	—	292

As will be seen from the accompanying table of comparative vital statistics (Table XLVII), the rates for Cairo as compared with those of England and Wales are extremely high, the Cairo death-rate per thousand living and infantile mortality rate per thousand births being about two and a half times that of the ninety-six great towns of England and Wales, which is the highest rate for these countries. This higher death-rate in Cairo is, to some extent, compensated for by the birth-rate which is considerably higher than that for England and Wales. The net gain is, however, in favour of England and Wales. The rates for the whole of Europe for the first half of the nineteenth century more closely approximate to those of Cairo City birth- and death-rates, which again compare favourably with those of Bombay for the quinquennial period of 1904–1908, even taking as regards the death-rate the year of this period having the smallest rate and excluding from the calculation the plague deaths of that year.

(c) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1913, with the provision of the special staff for dealing with infectious disease asked for in my report for 1911, a considerable advance has ensued in the control of such diseases. As a result of this the number of cases notified has largely increased, there having been 4,161 cases of infectious disease notified in 1913, as compared with 2,895 in 1912. That this increase almost entirely represents an increase in the number of notifications and not an increase in the zymotic incidence is borne out by a comparison of the weekly general and infantile mortality figures with those of the various infectious diseases. In the accompanying weekly infantile and general mortality charts and in those of the principal infectious diseases, the figures for 1913 are shown in comparison with those of the two previous years, and from these it will be seen that, excluding typhus and relapsing fever and the slight outbreak of scarlet fever in 1911, there has been a considerable increase in the apparent incidence of infectious disease in 1913, an increase which would have been likely to have given some indications in the general and infantile mortality figures if due to an actual increase in the incidence instead of to an increase in the proportion of cases notified. This is also borne out by the figures in the table of infectious disease in 1912 and 1913 (Table XLVIII), from which it will be seen that, whilst the number of cases of the eight principal infectious diseases notified in 1913 has increased 39·2 per cent as compared with 1912, the deaths from these diseases have only increased 11 per cent in the same period. Moreover, the death notification ratio is considerably higher in 1912 than in 1913, with the single exception of relapsing fever, the figures for which are so low as to be a negligible quantity.

Calculated on the basis of the zymotic deaths, the notification of infectious disease is still, however, extremely unsatisfactory. During the year, there were registered 1,471 deaths from the principal infectious diseases, giving a zymotic death-rate from these diseases of 2·05 per thousand. Of these deaths, 50 were from smallpox, 404 from measles, 562 from diphtheria, 224 from typhoid fever, 156 from typhus, 5 from relapsing fever, 43 from cerebro-spinal fever, and 27 from scarlet fever.

TABLE XLVIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN 1912 AND 1913.

Estimated population in 1912 = 704,956. Estimated population in 1913 = 715,609.

DISEASE.	Years.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.	Notifications per Thousand of Population.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Notifications per cent.
Smallpox	1912	68	16	0·096	0·022	23·5
	1913	276	50	0·385	0·069	18·1
Measles	1912	765	368	1·085	0·507	48·1
	1913	1,087	404	1·518	0·564	37·1
Scarlet fever	1912	107	23	0·151	0·032	21·5
	1913	167	27	0·233	0·037	16·1
Diphtheria	1912	1,109	528	1·573	0·748	47·6
	1913	1,308	562	1·827	0·785	42·9
Typhoid fever	1912	453	175	0·642	0·248	38·6
	1913	728	224	1·017	0·313	30·7
Typhus fever	1912	232	187	0·329	0·265	80·6
	1913	216	156	0·301	0·217	72·2
Relapsing fever	1912	37	3	0·052	0·004	8·1
	1913	21	5	0·029	0·006	23·8
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	1912	70	23	0·099	0·032	32·8
	1913	152	43	0·212	0·060	28·2
TOTALS	1912	2,841	1,323	4·030	1·877	46·5
	1913	3,955	1,471	5·526	2·055	37·1

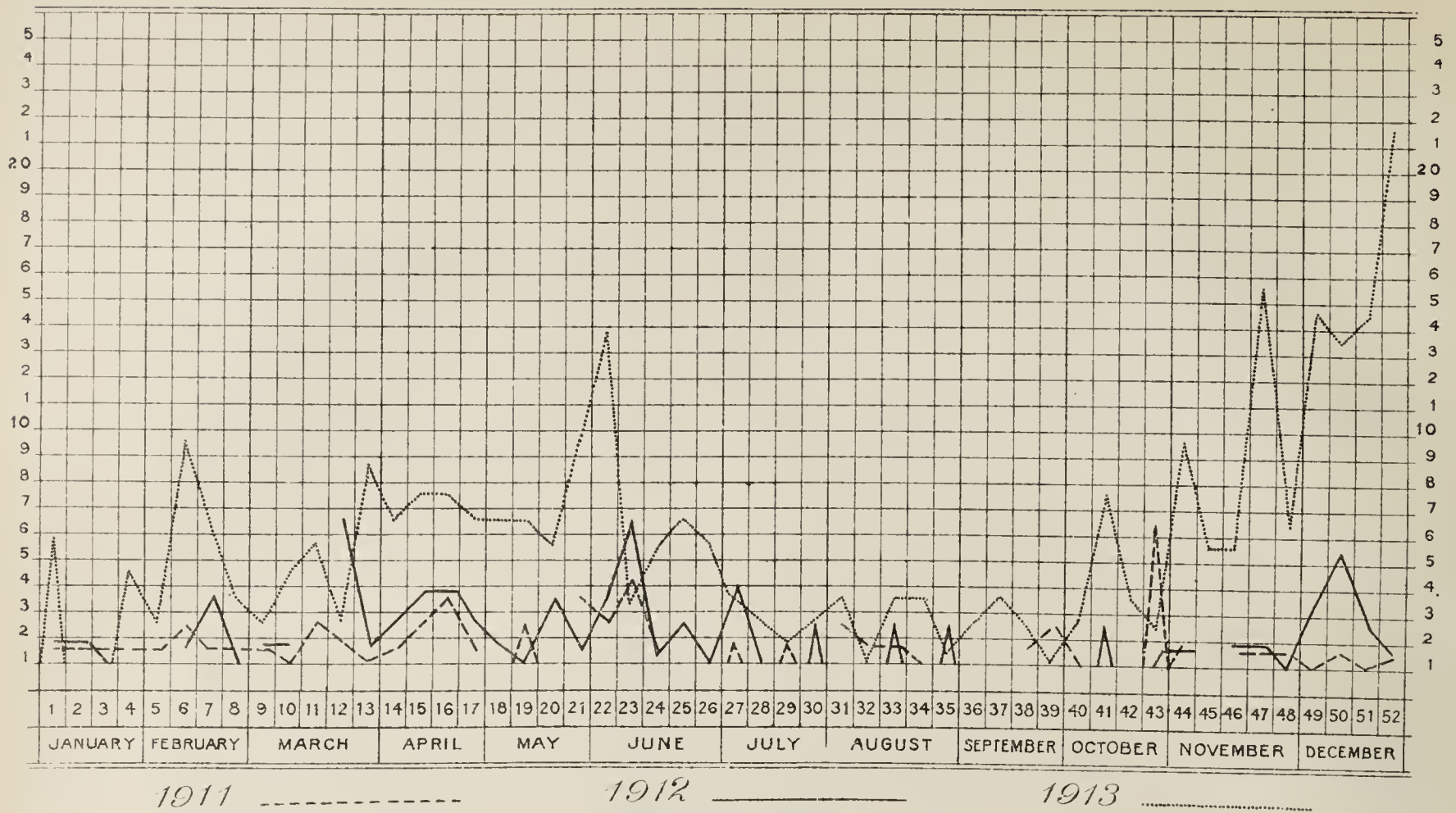
Owing to the impossibility of obtaining accurate information as regards the true incidence of the various infectious diseases in Egypt, the actual case-mortality of each, as far as this country is concerned, is uncertain, and any calculation of the probable number of cases based on the number of deaths is necessarily liable to a considerable margin of error.

Taking, however, the case-mortality rates as being 20 per cent in smallpox, 3 per cent in measles, 20 per cent in diphtheria, 15 per cent in typhoid, 20 per cent in typhus, 10 per cent in relapsing fever, 10 per cent in scarlet fever, and 50 per cent in cerebro-spinal fever, the deaths would be equivalent to 250 cases of smallpox as against 276 cases reported, 13,466 cases of measles as against 1,087 reported, 2,810 cases of diphtheria as against 1,308 reported, 1,495 cases of typhoid as against 728 reported, 780 cases of typhus as against 216 reported, 50 cases of relapsing fever as against 21 reported, 86 cases of cerebro-spinal fever as against 152 reported, and 270 cases of scarlet fever as against 157 reported, or a total of 19,205 cases of the above diseases as against 3,955 reported.

As a very considerable proportion of the deaths in this country are of persons who have received no medical attendance during life, the estimation given above of the probable number of cases is possibly too high, since lack of attendance in any large proportion of the cases is certain to result in an increased case-mortality from the deaths of a number of persons whose lives might have been saved under suitable treatment. Though the

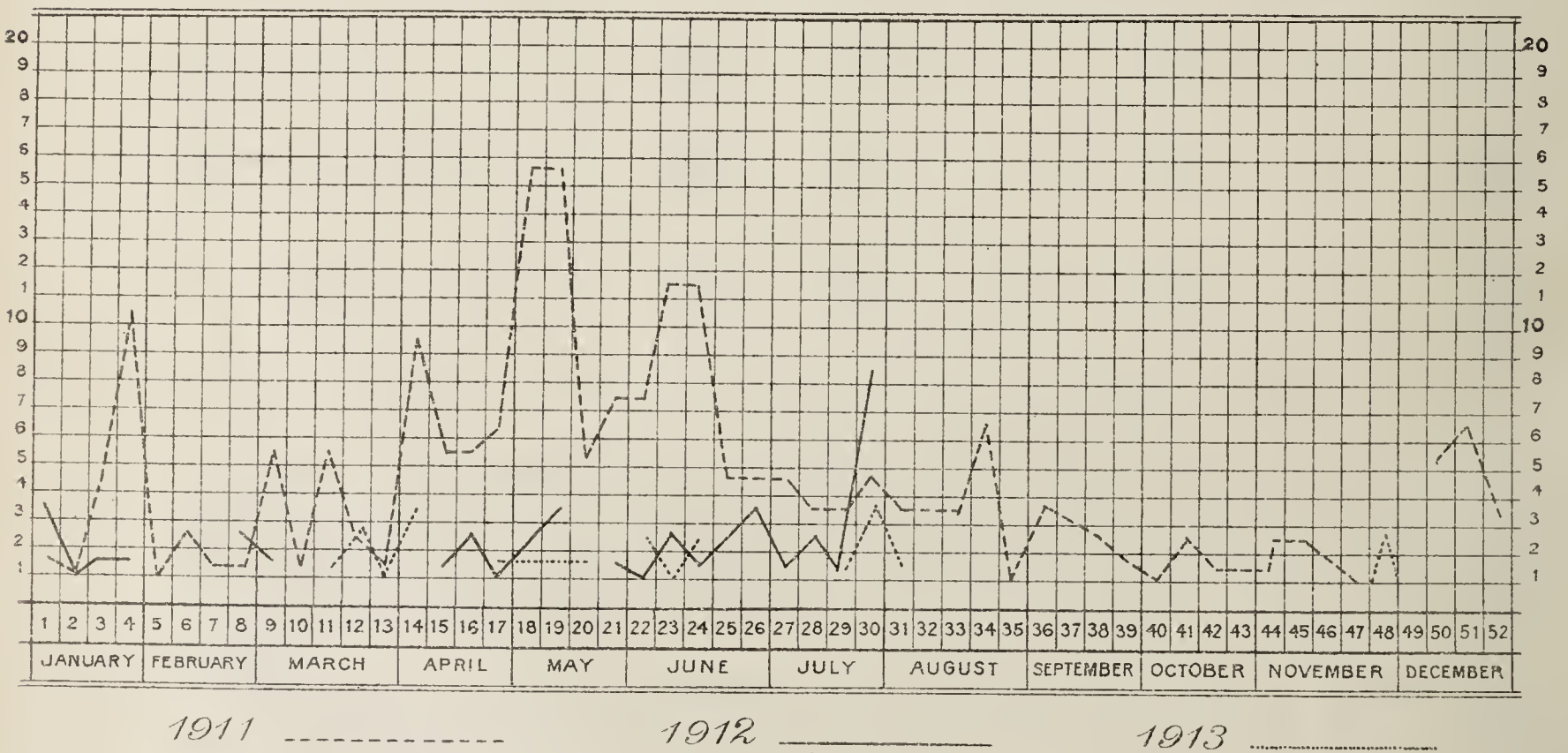
SMALL POX.

Chart IV



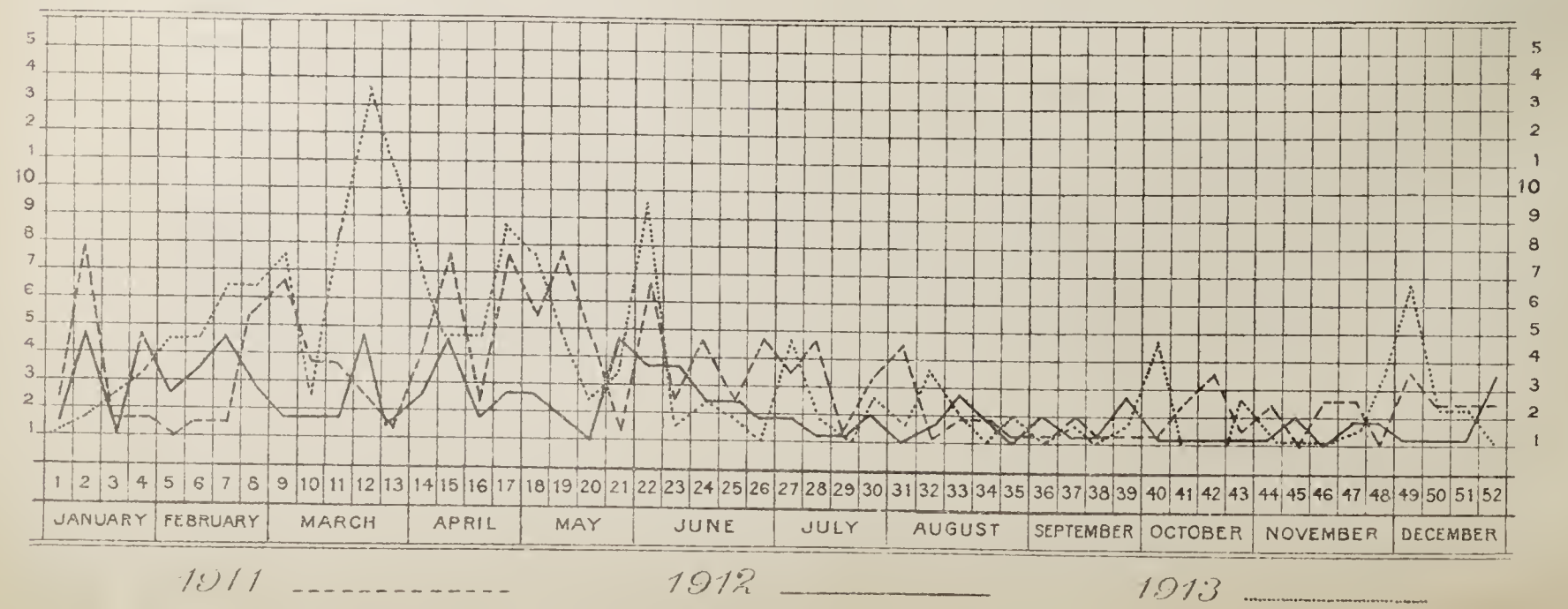
RELAPSING FEVER.

Chart V



MENINGITIS.

Chart VI



rates, therefore, upon which the estimations are based cannot be considered low, the probability of a higher case-mortality from this cause must be borne in mind. Even allowing, however, a considerable margin for this, the discrepancy between the estimated number and the actual cases reported is so great as to indicate very unsatisfactory conditions as regards the proportion of cases notified, except in the case of smallpox and cerebro-spinal fever, in the former of which the estimate, as might be expected, agrees fairly closely with the cases reported, since the nature of the disease does not lend itself readily to concealment, whilst in the latter the estimate is below the number of notifications, a circumstance which may be due to a less virulent type of the disease, to inaccurate diagnosis, or to the cause of death not being recognized in the post-mortem investigations of uncertified cases dying of this disease.

With the object of improving notification, a more stringent control was instituted in 1912. All cases of unreported infectious disease coming to our notice were carefully investigated as to grounds for the institution of legal proceedings, and, where such existed, action was taken both against the medical practitioner in charge of the case as well as against the head of the patient's family, except in cases where the failure or delay in notification was found to have been due to an exceptional oversight on the part of a treating doctor known to regularly notify his cases. In the latter case, a warning was substituted for legal proceedings. It was with great regret that this policy of prosecutions was decided on, but it has been found to be the only appeal to a certain class of practitioner whose sense of public duty is conspicuous by its absence. To these measures is to be attributed the great increase in the notifications of the present year, to which attention has already been drawn; and it is hoped in the future further to improve matters by a still more rigid control. With this object a register of all medical practitioners practising in Cairo has been compiled, and in this is kept a record of the notifications of each individual. From this record a list will be made of practitioners never or rarely notifying cases of infectious disease, and it is proposed in the future not merely to deal with unreported cases coming to our knowledge from information received from outside sources, but actively to institute inquiries in all cases where the register appears to indicate that any practitioner is failing in his duties as regards notification.

Smallpox (Chart IV).—In the first half of 1913, as indicated in Chart IV, the incidence of smallpox was above the average. In the second half of the year, the number of cases considerably diminished during July, August, and September, but rose again during the last three months when the disease tended to assume the form of a severe epidemic. The 276 cases notified give a notification-rate of 0·385 per thousand of the population, as compared with 0·096 in the preceding year. The death-rate was 0·069 per thousand of the population as against 0·022 in 1912, and the proportion of deaths to notified cases was 18 per cent.

Relapsing Fever (Chart V).—During 1913, the incidence of relapsing fever was low, the notification-rate being 0·029 per thousand of the population, as against a rate of 0·052 in the previous year. The death-rate was 0·0069 per thousand of the population, as against a death-rate of 0·004 in 1912. The proportion of deaths to cases notified was 23·8 per cent.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (Chart VI).—This disease was most prevalent during the first half of the year, there being a gradual rise in the weekly incidence up to the end of March, after which it began to decline. The notification-rate was 0·21 and the death-rate 0·06 per thousand of the population, as against a notification-rate of 0·09 and a death-rate of 0·032 in 1912. The ratio of deaths to notified cases was 28·2 per cent.

Typhus Fever (Chart VII).—The incidence of typhus fever during the year was not high. The notification-rate was 0·301 and the death-rate 0·21 per thousand of the population, as against 0·329 and 0·26 in 1912. The ratio of deaths to notified cases was 72·2 per cent.

Typhoid Fever (Chart VIII).—Throughout the year the prevalence of typhoid fever was greater than in either of the two preceding years. The highest points were reached in June and September. The notification-rate in 1913 was 1·017 per thousand of the population, as compared with 0·642 in 1912, whilst the death-rate was 0·313 per thousand living in 1913, as against a rate of 0·248 for the previous year. The percentage of deaths to notified cases was 30·7.

Scarlet Fever (Chart IX).—In the early part of the year the disease tended to assume an epidemic form, but at no time was the prevalence great. The notification-rate in 1913 was 0·233, as against 0·151 in 1912. The death-rate per thousand living was 0·037, as compared with 0·032 in the preceding year. The death notification ratio was 16·1 per cent.

Diphtheria (Chart X).—The incidence of diphtheria during 1913 was somewhat above the average, the highest point being reached at the end of October, when the notifications for one week totalled seventy-one. The notification-rate per thousand of population for the year was 1·827, as compared with 1·573 for the previous year. The death-rate per thousand of the population was 0·785, as against 0·748 in the previous year. The death notification ratio was 42·9 per cent.

Measles (Chart XI).—As shown by the death-rate, the incidence of measles in 1913 was somewhat higher than in the previous year though not to the extent apparently indicated by the chart. The prevalence was most marked in the early half of the year, the disease almost disappearing during the later months. The notification-rate was 1·518 per thousand of the population, as against 1·085 in 1912, whilst the death-rate per thousand living was 0·564, as compared with 0·507 in the previous year. The death notification ratio was 37·1 per cent.

Puerperal Fever.—During the year, seventy-four deaths from puerperal fever were reported, giving a death-rate for this disease of 0·103 per thousand of the population or, calculated on the number of births, a maternal death-rate from this cause of 2·34 per 1,000 child-births.

Judged by these figures, the puerperal fever death-rate is low. There is reason, however, to believe that the number of deaths from puerperal fever and accidents of child-birth may be somewhat higher than the cases actually certified as from such causes.

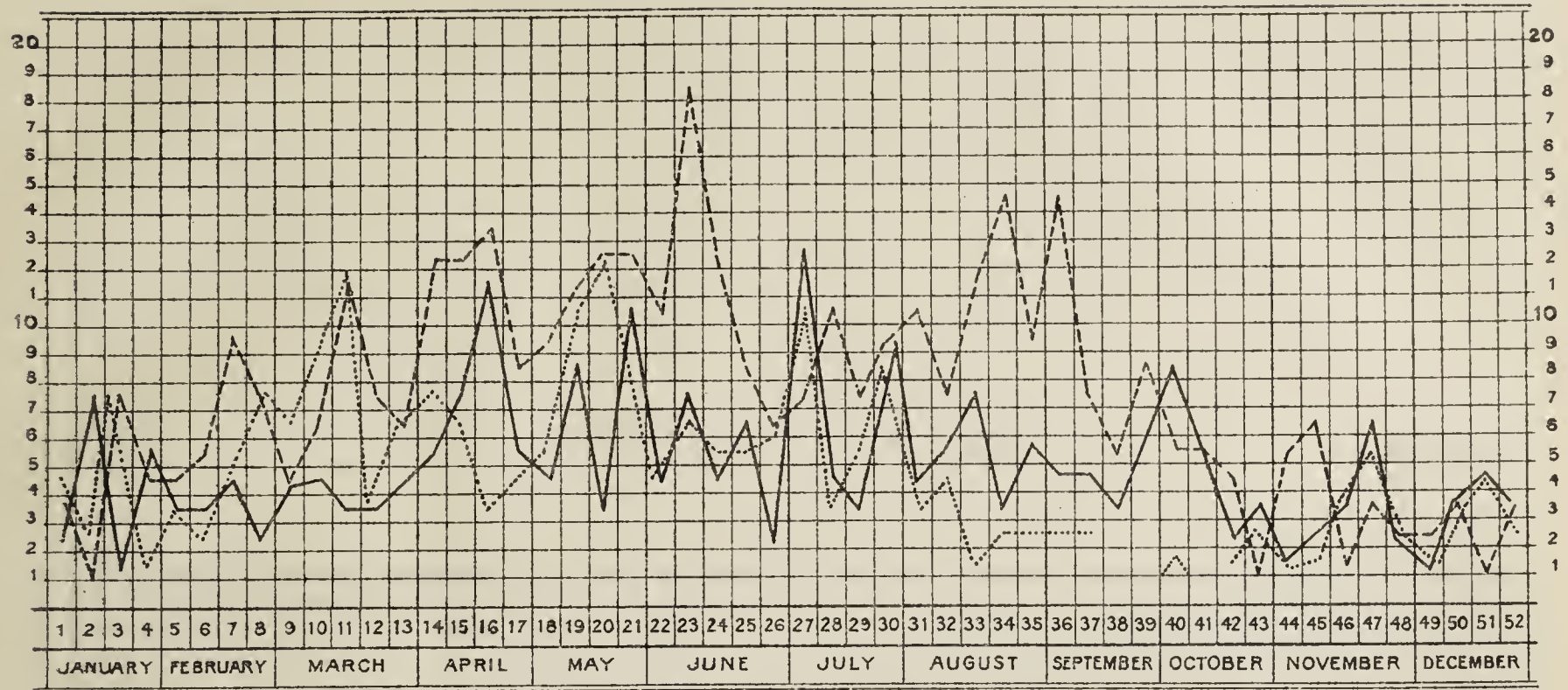
(d) DISINFECTION SERVICE.

In the course of the year, 10,304 rooms were disinfected by the two Disinfection Services of Abbassîa and Fum el Khalîg, 5,186 being done by the former and 5,118 by the latter. This gives a daily average of 14·2 rooms disinfected by the Abbassîa Service and 14·0 by the Fum el Khalîg Service.

Of the rooms disinfected by the Abbassîa Service, 670 were done with formaline, equivalent to a daily average of 1·83, and 4,516 with sublimate solution, being a daily

TYPHUS.

Chart VII



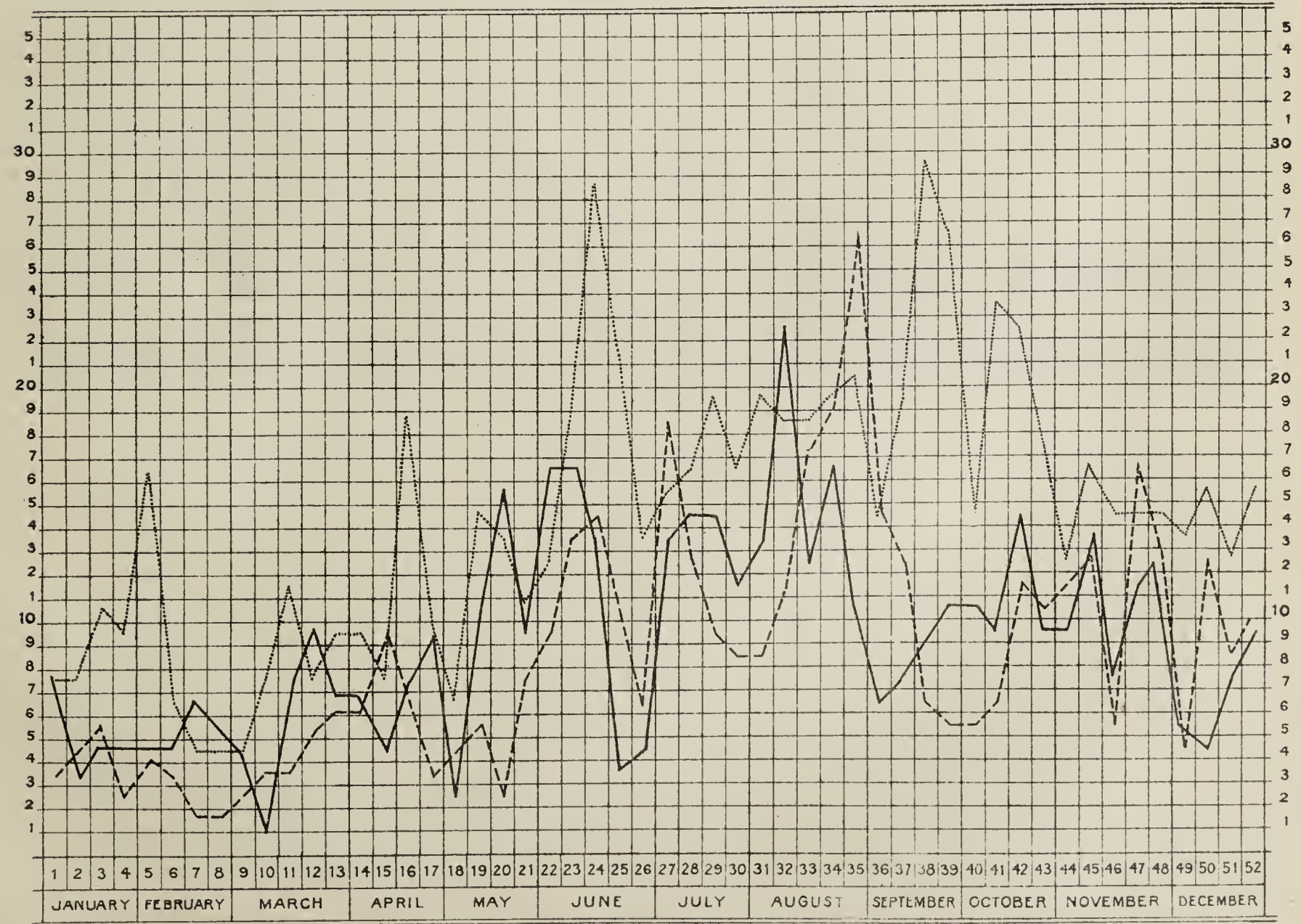
1911 -----

1912 -----

1913 -----

TYPHOID FEVER.

Chart VIII



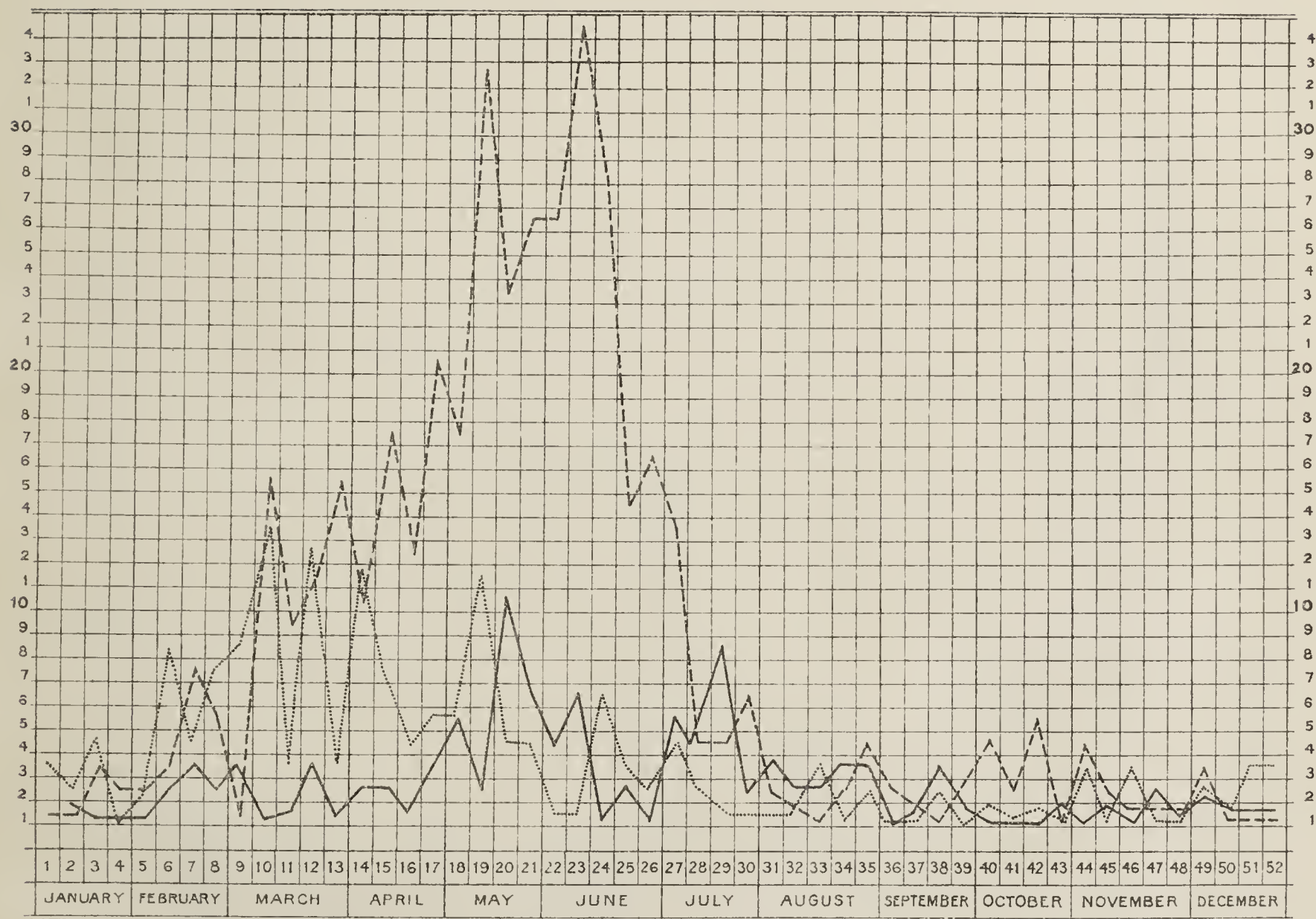
1911 -----

1912 -----

1913 -----

SCARLET FEVER.

Chart IX



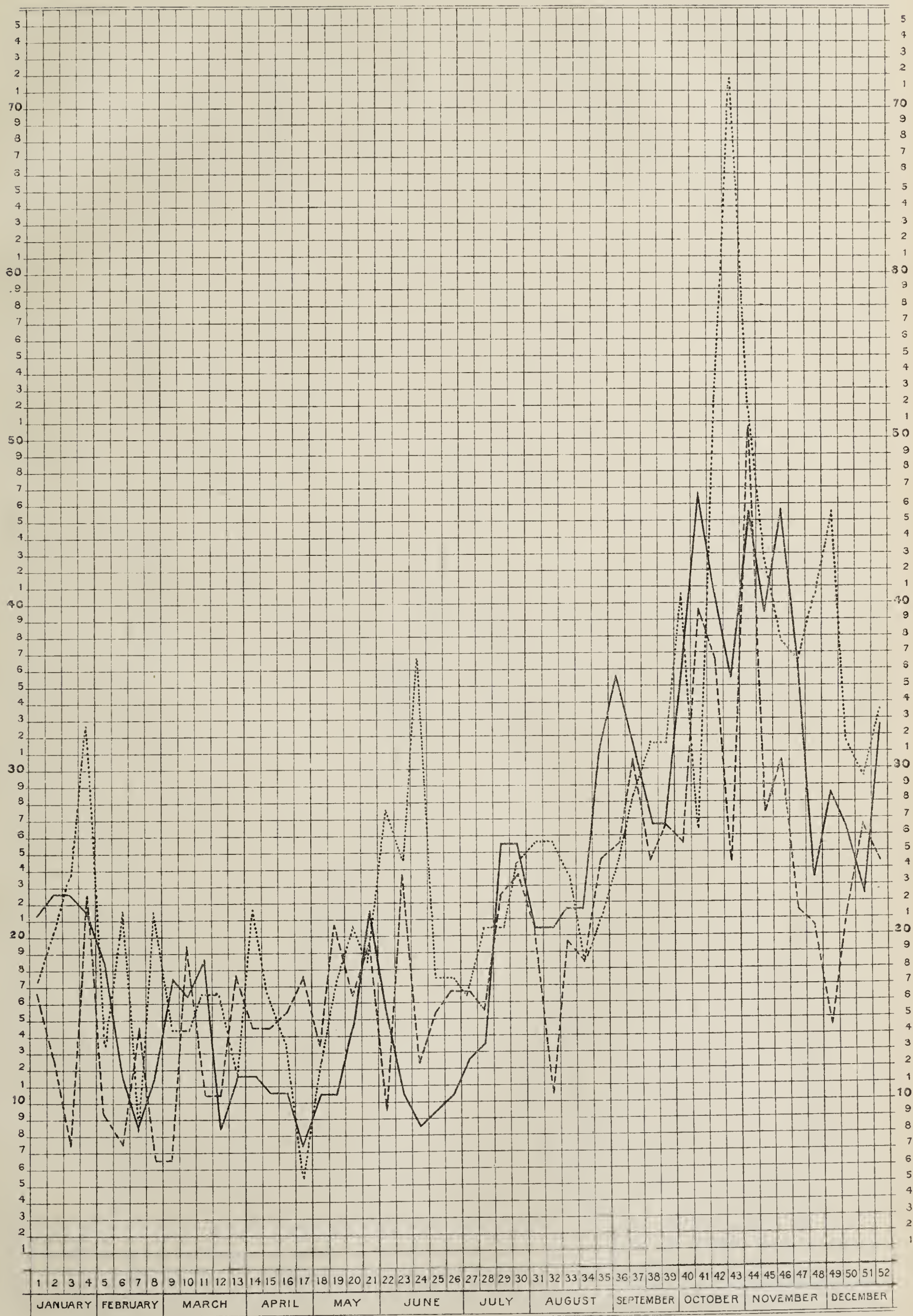
1911 -----

1912 -----

1913 -----

DIPHtheria.

Chart X



1911 -----

1912 -----

1913 -----

MEASLES.

Chart XI



1911 -----

1912 -----

1913 -----

average of 12·37. Of the 5,118 effected by the Fum el Khalîg Service, 501, equivalent to a daily average of 1·37, were formaline disinfections, whilst 4,617, equivalent to a daily average of 12·65, were disinfections by sublimate. In addition, 81,343 articles of clothing, etc., were removed by the two Services for steam disinfection at the stations. Of these, 59,958 articles were disinfected at the Abbassîa Station and 21,385 at the Fum el Khalîg Station. This gives a daily average of 165 articles disinfected at Abbassîa and 58·6 at Fum el Khalîg. The daily average of work therefore is, for Abbassia, 1·83 rooms disinfected by formaline, 12·37 rooms disinfected by sublimate solution, and 165 articles removed to the station for steam disinfection and afterwards returned, and for Fum el Khalîg 1·37 rooms disinfected by formaline, 12·65 rooms disinfected by sublimate, and 58·6 articles disinfected in the station steam disinfector.

(e) FEVER HOSPITAL.

TABLE XLIX.—MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS ADMITTED EACH MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED.

MONTH.	SEX.	Smallpox.	Chicken Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Malta Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Malaria.	Bubonic Plague.	Other Diseases.	Observation.	TOTAL.
January ...	Male ...	2	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	9	22	42
	Female	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	7	16
February	Male ...	2	4	—	1	5	—	1	—	7	1	7	—	—	—	4	23	55
	Female	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	7	21	36
March ...	Male ...	6	—	4	1	7	—	4	1	7	—	1	—	2	—	9	25	67
	Female	2	1	2	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	16	33
April ...	Male ...	2	1	3	1	11	1	1	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	9	18	53
	Female	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	14	26
May... ..	Male ...	7	1	—	—	8	1	10	3	1	—	1	1	1	1	12	28	75
	Female	4	2	2	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	11	28
June ...	Male ...	6	—	1	1	7	—	1	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	10	26	60
	Female	4	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	3	—	8	2	—	—	2	21	46
July ...	Male ...	2	1	2	—	1	1	8	4	2	—	3	14	1	1	16	17	73
	Female	1	1	—	3	2	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	5	23
August ...	Male ...	6	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	2	1	6	6	—	—	13	17	64
	Female	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	16	27
September	Male ...	1	—	1	—	8	—	2	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	15	22	56
	Female	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	9	24
October ...	Male ...	7	—	—	—	10	1	—	2	5	—	5	—	2	—	15	29	75
	Female	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	2	17	35
November	Male ...	16	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	2	—	9	8	48
	Female	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	7	17
December	Male ...	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	2	—	11	18	71
	Female	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	8	35
TOTAL... ..		125	14	20	11	95	4	42	18	44	2	76	34	12	2	171	415	1,085

TABLE L.—NUMBER OF FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASS PATIENTS ADMITTED EACH MONTH IN 1913
AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH EACH WAS ADMITTED.

MONTH.	CLASS.	Smallpox.	Chicken Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Malta Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Malaria.	Bubonic Plague.	Other Diseases.	Observation.	TOTAL.
January ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	Third...	3	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	11	29	56
February	First ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	Second	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	Third...	2	5	1	—	6	—	1	—	7	1	9	—	—	—	11	42	85
March ...	First ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Second	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Third...	8	1	4	1	8	—	7	1	8	—	5	—	2	—	11	41	97
April ...	First ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
	Third...	4	—	4	1	12	1	1	2	6	—	1	2	—	—	10	32	76
May...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Second	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Third...	11	3	1	1	8	1	13	3	2	—	1	1	1	1	13	39	99
June ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Second	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Third...	10	—	1	1	8	—	5	4	4	—	7	5	—	—	12	47	104
July ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Second	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Third...	3	2	2	2	3	1	12	4	4	—	4	14	1	1	18	22	93
August ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Second	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	Third...	6	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	2	1	8	7	—	—	16	33	89
September	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Third...	3	—	1	—	10	—	2	—	1	—	9	1	2	—	19	31	79
October ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Second	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
	Third...	8	—	—	—	11	—	—	2	5	—	14	—	2	—	17	45	104
November	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Second	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Third...	20	—	—	—	6	1	—	2	—	—	5	1	2	—	12	15	64
December	First ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Second	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Third...	39	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	3	2	—	15	36	103
TOTAL... ..		125	14	20	11	95	4	42	18	44	2	76	34	12	2	171	415	1,085

TABLE LI.—MONTHLY MORTALITY INCIDENCE.

MONTH.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Malta Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
January	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4
February	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	1	4	17
March	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	3	—	9
April	1	1	—	1	—	—	6	—	5	14
May	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	7
June	2	—	1	1	—	1	4	3	3	15
July	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	3	8
August	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	4	3	15
September	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	9
October	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	5	3	15
November	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	1	13
December	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	17
TOTAL	25	3	2	19	1	6	25	36	28	143

During the year there were 1,084 admissions to the hospital (*see* Tables XLIX and L). Of these, 738 were males and 346 females. There were 58 admissions in January, 91 in February, 100 in March, 79 in April, 103 in May, 106 in June, 95 in July, 91 in August, 80 in September, 110 in October, 65 in November, and 106 in December. Of the cases admitted, 125 were cases of smallpox, 14 chicken pox, 20 measles, 11 scarlet fever, 95 enteric fever, 4 Malta fever, 42 typhus, 18 relapsing fever, 44 cerebro-spinal fever, 2 whooping cough, 76 diphtheria, 34 mumps, 12 malaria, 2 bubonic plague, 171 other diseases, and 415 observation cases.

The 171 unclassified cases consisted mostly of cases of influenza, erysipelas, and septic wounds, from other hospitals. The 415 observation cases included infectious disease contacts, mothers accompanying sick children, and cases of simple fever sent in as suspicious infectious cases. Of the 1,085 admissions, 9 were first class patients, 27 were second class patients, and 1,049 were third class patients.

There were 143 deaths in the hospital during the year (*see* Table LI). Of these, 25 were caused by smallpox, 3 by measles, 2 scarlet fever, 17 enteric fever, 1 Malta fever, 6 typhus fever, 25 cerebro-spinal fever, 36 diphtheria, and 28 by various other diseases. These various other diseases include cases of erysipelas, septic wounds, general and pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, cerebral hæmorrhage, diabetic coma, puerperal fever, and tetanus, sent to the hospital as cases of infectious disease and too ill to bear further transportation to a general hospital. The deaths give a case-mortality of 20 per cent in smallpox, 15 per cent in measles, 18·1 per cent in scarlet fever, 17·9 per cent in enteric fever, 25 per cent in Malta fever, 56·8 per cent in cerebro-spinal

fever, and 47·3 per cent in diphtheria. The case-mortality is therefore very high in measles and diphtheria, a circumstance due to the fact that the admissions for these diseases are largely composed of advanced or complicated cases, in which treatment has been too long delayed for a satisfactory result to be obtained. The case-mortality for Malta fever is the adventitious result of a casual death in a small number of cases and cannot therefore be taken as having any signification.

TABLE LII.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS TREATED EACH MONTH DURING 1913,
AND NATURE OF ILLNESS OF EACH.

MONTH.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Malaria.	Other Diseases.	Observation.	TOTAL.
January	2	—	—	1	—	—	7	1	11
February	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	6
March	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	7
April	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	6
May... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	8
June	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	5
July... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
September	3	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	12
October	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8
November	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
December	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	7
TOTAL... ..	19	1	1	2	3	2	40	9	77

Included amongst the 1,049 third class admissions were 77 sick prisoners (see Table LII) from the Cairo Prisons. Of these, 19 were cases of enteric fever, 1 relapsing fever, 1 cerebro-spinal fever, 2 diphtheria, 3 mumps, and 42 were cases sent in as suspected infectious disease, which turned out to be cases of a non-infectious nature. Nine were either cases of fever under observation or mothers accompanying their sick children. Of the sick prisoners admitted, 7 died, 5 from enteric fever and 2 from non-infectious diseases sent in under observation.

In the hospital laboratory 1,576 examinations of specimens were carried out during the year. These include 192 swabs for diphtheria, 218 Widal's reaction for typhoid, 218 for paratyphoid, and 218 for Malta fever, 40 blood cultures for typhoid, paratyphoid, and Malta fever, 93 cultures from stools and urine for typhoid and paratyphoid, 248 slides for relapsing fever, 248 slides for malaria, 48 specimens for cerebro-spinal fever, 21 for tuberculosis, 16 for pneumonia, 10 for plague, and 6 for cholera. Bacteriological examination of the stools and urine in cases of typhoid and paratyphoid and of throat swabs in cases of diphtheria were carried out at the termination of these illnesses and the patients retained until negative results were obtained.

Previous to 1913, no proper accommodation existed at the hospital for better class patients. In June of this year, however, this want was rectified by the opening of four pavilions for first and second class cases. These have been largely taken advantage of by an increasing number of patients; and it would appear that the original scheme of six pavilions will be necessary for the increasing applications for admission by these classes. As it is in the interests of public health that no case of infectious disease should be treated outside in general hospitals and nursing homes, it has been considered advisable to encourage the admission of better class patients in every way possible. Every facility is therefore given for the continuation of the treatment of such persons by their private physicians, the only restriction being that such treatment should be carried out in conjunction with the Senior Medical Officer of the hospital. Moreover, where special nursing is desired by the patient, private nurses are allowed, a charge of P.T. 20 per day being made for their board and lodging. As part of the arrangement for the reception of first and second class patients, the provision of European nurses was considered necessary, and an English matron and two European nurses were appointed, the quarters for these being completed at the same time as the four pavilions. In the appointment of these nurses, attention was paid to their linguistic capacity, in order that every patient, as far as possible, might be able to communicate with someone speaking his own language, a necessity in view of the cosmopolitan admissions of the hospital.

(f) AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance Service consists of one first class single-horsed ambulance *coupé*, one second class pair-mule ambulance wagon, one third class pair-mule ambulance wagon, and six canvas-hooded single-mule ambulance carts. One horse and ten mules are kept for the Service. The personnel consists of nine drivers, and the whole service is under the control of the Stores Branch of the Central Administration. In addition to the removal of infectious cases to the Fever Hospital or elsewhere, on the request of the Inspectorate, this Service undertakes the free transport of non-infectious sick when this is required and arranges for the conveyance of dog-bitten persons from Qasr el 'Aini to the Antirabic Institute. During the year, 2,414 sick persons were transported by this Service. Of these, 276 were removed in the first class *coupé*, 368 in the second class, and 520 in the third class wagons, whilst 1,250 were transported in the hooded carts.

(g) DEATHS INQUIRIES.

In all cases of uncertified death, an inquiry into the cause thereof is carried out by the District Medical Officer or his delegate before a burial permit is issued. All uncertified deaths, with the exception of those of females above the age of five years, are investigated by the District Medical Officer in person unless the death has occurred in some outlying hamlet within the municipal boundaries, when the investigation is carried out by the village sanitary barber of the place. The bodies of all females above the age of five years, whose deaths have been uncertified, are examined by the District *hakimas*, except in outlying villages where the body is examined by the village *daya* (midwife).

Of the total of 26,413 deaths occurring in Cairo City during the year 1913, 20,145 were deaths of persons who had received no medical attendance during life and whose deaths were consequently uncertified. Inquiries into the cause of death had therefore to be conducted in 76·2 per cent of the total deaths of the City. Of the 20,145 inquiries held, 3,713 were into deaths of females above the age of five years, the investigations being therefore carried out by the District *hakimas*, except in the case of 101 female deaths in outlying villages, where the examination was made by the village *daya*. A

daily average therefore of 9·9 female deaths were investigated by the fourteen District *hakimas*. In 959 cases of male deaths or deaths of females below the age of five years occurring in oulying villages, the investigations were carried out by the sanitary barber. In the case of all the remaining 15,473 uncertified deaths of males or of females below the age of five years, the examinations were carried out by the Qism Medical Officers. A daily average, therefore, of 42·4 deaths fell to be inquired into by the fifteen District Medical Officers. The inquiries as a whole average 55·2 per day.

(h) MEDICO-LEGAL AND POLICE.

During the year, 12,691 medico-legal examinations were carried out by the Police and District Medical Officers. Of these, 11,234 were examinations of persons for slight injuries requiring less than twenty days' treatment, 611 were examinations for more serious injuries requiring more than twenty days' treatment, 427 were examinations of dead bodies of persons who had died in the streets or whose death was surrounded by suspicious circumstances, and 419 were re-examinations of persons sent for a second examination on account of permanent deformities resulting from their injuries.

There were 102 examinations of lunatics.

952 ghafirs and policemen were examined as to their fitness on entering the service. Of these, 658 were ghafirs examined on the request of the Commandant's Office, 48 were police examined on the request of the Personnel Office of the Ministry of the Interior, and 246 were police examined on the request of the Commandant's Office.

On account of sickness, 2,445 police, ghafirs, and employees of the Governorate and Commandant's Office were dealt with during the year. Of these, 696 were ghafirs examined on account of illness, 628 were employees of the Governorate and Commandant's Office examined for sick leave, and 1,121 were sick constables and policemen. Of the sick constables and police, 553 were treated by the Police Medical Officers at the office, 440 were admitted to the Police infirmary, and 128 were sent to the Government Fever Hospital as suffering from suspected infectious disease.

307 constables and police were vaccinated.

On the request of the Traffic Office, 1,920 cab-drivers and carters were examined as to their visual capacity.

Estimations of age were carried out on the application of the Governorate and Police in the case of 1,499 persons.

169 sick persons were, after examination, sent to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital, and 84 other persons, exclusive of police and constables, were sent to the Government Fever Hospital suffering from suspected infectious disease.

(i) PROSECUTIONS.

During the year, 1,401 prosecutions were instituted against individuals for various public health offences. Convictions were obtained in 986 cases, 20 resulted in acquittals, and 106 were filed. The 289 cases remaining were still under consideration at the end of the year.

The main reasons for acquittal or filing in those cases in which this result was obtained were either insufficiency of proof or compliance with the regulations after the institution of proceedings and before the trial. Of the 1,401 prosecutions, 31 were for contraventions against the Births and Deaths Decree, 263 for offences under the Vaccination Law, 71 for the illegal practice of medicine, 37 for offences against the Pharmacies and Sale of Poisons Decree, 1 for a contravention against the law regulating cemeteries, 377 for offences under the Unhealthy Establishments Decree and Regulation, 143 for contraventions against

the *Vidange* Regulations, 63 for failure to fence waste lands, 64 for offences against the Infectious Disease Law, and 2 for contraventions of the *Arrêté* of January 21, 1911, dealing with passengers from countries infected with cholera. The remaining 349 cases were general sanitary contraventions dealt with according to the Native and Mixed Penal Codes.

(j) BUREAUX DES MŒURS.

In 1913, 829 public women were borne on the registers of the *Bureaux des Mœurs*. Of these, 162 were foreigners and 667 were natives. During the year, 34,850 examinations of these women were carried out by the Medical Officer attached to these offices, 22,779 being examinations of women belonging to the Bab el Sha'ria Quarter, 7,093 of women belonging to the Ezbekia Quarter, and 4,978 of women belonging to the Abbassia and Sayeda Zenab Quarters.

During the course of the year, 679 cases of disease were discovered, 534 of these being amongst native women and 145 amongst foreigners. The native sick were dealt with by removal to hospital, the foreigners by withdrawal of their certificates.

(k) OBJECTIONABLE, UNHEALTHY AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Under the Law of August 28, 1904, and the *Arrêté* of the Ministry of the Interior of August 29, of the same year, 1,765 establishments were inspected and licensed during the year. Of these, 19 were establishments included under Class I of the Schedule attached to the law, 1,179 belonged to Class II, and 567 to Class III.

Subjoined is a detailed list of the various establishments dealt with:—

Class I.

Sweatmeat factory employing mechanical power	1
Oil mills employing mechanical power	3
Ironing shop employing mechanical power	1
Coffee mills employing mechanical power	2
Macaroni factory employing mechanical power	1
Fish markets	2
Distillery	1
Aerated water factories	2
Artificial butter factories	2
Natural butter factory	1
Tannery	1
Cement mill employing mechanical power	1
General food market	1
<hr/>	
Total	19
<hr/>	

Class II.

Groceries	705
Public kitchens	73
Public stables	64
Flour stores	54
Oilshops (retail)	44
Blacksmiths' shops... ..	43
Tinsmiths' shops	42
Bakeries	34
Shops for the retail of alcohol	19
Milk shops	16
Dye-houses	15
Sweetmeat factories and shops	12
Metal tinning establishments	11
Cattle sheds	9
Cement pavement factories	6
Rice, sugar, candle, and soap stores... ..	5
Vegetable preserving establishments... ..	5
Brew-houses (<i>buza</i>)	4
Plaster mills	3
Distilling shops	3
Establishments for the storage of green hides and fresh skins ...	2
Wooden sheds... ..	2
Oil mill	1
Copper foundry	1
Butter shop	1
Pig-sty	1
Rag and bone store	1
Establishment for the artificial hatching of chickens	1
Shop for the preparation of boiled lupins... ..	1
Porcelain factory	1
Total... ..	<u>1,179</u>

Class III.

Frying and roasting establishments	224
Ironing shops	158
Butchers' shops	135
Poulterers' shops	20
Pastry shops	20
Salted fish shops	5
Fresh fish shops	3
Seed husking establishments	2
Total... ..	<u>567</u>

(b) PASSENGER AND PILGRIM SERVICE.

Passengers.—During 1913, 17,982 passengers arrived in Cairo, coming from countries infected with cholera or for other reasons requiring to undergo a period of observation after their arrival (see Table LIII). Of these, 8,636 arrived by way of Alexandria, 8,755 by way of Port Said, and 591 *via* Suez. Of the passengers arriving from Alexandria, 8,020, or 92·9 per cent, underwent their full period of observation, 205, or 2·4 per cent, left before their full period of observation was completed, and 411, or 4·7 per cent, were untraced. Of the 8,755 from Port Said, 7,688, or 87·9 per cent were observed, 365, or 4·1 per cent, departed before the completion of the full period of observation, and 702, or 8·0 per cent, were never found. Of the Suez passengers, 371, or 62·8 per cent, were kept under observation, 100, or 16·9 per cent, underwent a partial observation, and 120, or 20·3 per cent, were untraced. Of the total passengers of all three ports 16,079, or 89·4 per cent, underwent their period of observation, 670, or 3·80 per cent, were partially observed, and 1,233, or 6·8 per cent, were untraced.

Of the passengers arriving *via* Alexandria, 5,664, or 65·5 per cent, came from Constantinople, 279, or 3·25 per cent, came from Salonica, 990, or 11·5 per cent, were from Smyrna, and 1,703, or 19·75 per cent, were from Syrian ports.

Of the passengers arriving *via* Port Said, 817, or 9·34 per cent, came from Constantinople, 1,244, or 14·21 per cent, came from Smyrna, and 6,694, or 76·45 per cent, came from Syrian ports.

Of the Suez passengers 138, or 23·35 per cent, came from Aden, 121, or 20·47 per cent, came from Tor, 166, or 28·10 per cent, from Indian ports, 122, or 20·64 per cent, from Jeddah, and 44, or 7·44 per cent, from other ports, *viz.* Basra 10, Djibouti 30, Great Britain 1, and Dar el Salam 3.

Of the total of 17,982 passengers, 6,760, or 37·6 per cent, arrived from Turkey in Europe, 2,234, or 12·4 per cent, from Asia Minor, 8,397, or 46·6 per cent, from Syria, and 590, or 3·3 per cent, from Far Eastern ports.

Pilgrims.—During the 1913 pilgrimage season, 715 passports for the Hedjaz were issued to persons resident in Cairo. Of these persons, 692 returned from the pilgrimage and were kept under observation for a period of three days after their arrival. Of the 23 persons who had not returned by the end of the year, 3 had remained at the Hedjaz, 1 died there, 2 had gone to India, and 3 to Syria. Nothing was known of the other 14 cases. In addition to the above, 37 Cairo pilgrims returned without passports, being employees of the Mahmal. These were also kept under observation.

Exclusive of the above, 4,643 pilgrims arriving from Suez in seventeen special pilgrim trains were dealt with by the Inspectorate, being met on arrival and examined by the Medical Officers of this Service. Of these, 4,167 departed by the first train for other destinations, there being 816 departures for Gîza Province, 664 for the Fayûm, 520 for Beni Suef Province, 235 for Qena Province, 550 for Minia Province, 267 for the Province of Girga, 916 for Assiût Province, 67 for Aswân Province, 29 for Qaliubîa, 3 Menufîa, 5 Daqahlîa, 1 Gharbîa, and 94 Beheira. These were kept under control during their stay in Cairo and their departure notified to the Markaz concerned. Of the 476 pilgrims who did not depart by the first train for other destinations, 289 did not belong to Cairo, but remained for short periods on account of business or other reasons. These, as well as the Cairo pilgrims, were kept under observation during their stay in Cairo.

During the year, eight passengers or pilgrims were discovered suffering from suspected disease and were admitted to the Fever Hospital under observation. One of these was found to be a case of dysentery, one was typhoid fever, two were influenza, one was malaria, two simple fever, and one arterio-sclerosis. The last case died. The others were discharged cured.

TABLE LIII.—TABLE SHOWING NEW ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES UNDER OBSERVATION IN 1913.

	Via ALEXANDRIA.										Via PORT SAID.						Via SUEZ.													
	Number of Passengers.	PORT OF ORIGIN.						Observed.	Untraced.	Departed before full Period of Observation Completed.	Number of Passengers.	PORT OF ORIGIN.			Observed.	Untraced.	Departed before full Period of Observation Completed.	Number of Passengers.	PORT OF ORIGIN.								Observed.	Untraced.	Departed before full Period of Observation Completed.	
		Constantinople.	Salonica.	Smyrna.	Tripoli.	Jaffa.	Other Syrian Ports					Constantinople.	Smyrna.	Syria.					Aden.	Tor.	Jedda.	Basra.	Bombay.	Other Indian Ports.	Djibouti.	Great Britain.				Dar el Salam.
January...	391	347	—	—	—	44	353	36	2	571	24	—	547	461	71	39	35	4	6	12	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	23	6	6
February...	494	413	—	—	4	77	451	33	10	444	—	—	444	367	51	26	60	10	—	25	9	9	3	1	1	—	2	17	29	14
March...	817	346	—	—	—	459	773	34	10	510	—	—	510	416	72	22	89	2	48	8	—	26	1	4	—	—	—	49	15	25
April...	668	414	—	1	16	195	613	37	18	660	—	—	660	551	71	38	80	7	—	35	—	26	6	6	—	—	—	56	21	3
May...	460	319	—	—	—	118	425	23	12	592	—	—	592	517	57	18	54	13	—	18	—	15	1	7	—	—	—	44	6	4
June...	294	228	—	2	—	48	271	7	16	589	1	—	588	543	31	15	70	50	9	1	—	3	1	6	—	—	—	37	14	19
July...	462	192	22	2	—	74	442	6	14	696	72	269	355	637	41	18	49	20	—	6	—	7	10	5	—	1	38	6	5	
August...	429	238	48	—	—	2	407	10	12	500	—	429	71	451	31	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
September...	1,064	781	112	34	—	3	1,026	23	15	1,474	683	546	245	1,346	80	48	18	2	—	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	14	4	—	—
October...	1,444	976	23	—	—	118	1,341	65	38	1,182	—	—	1,182	1,073	66	43	31	17	1	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	20	9	2	2
November...	1,119	660	34	—	—	328	1,006	81	32	959	—	—	959	832	86	41	27	2	4	1	1	19	—	—	—	—	19	4	4	4
December...	994	750	40	—	—	178	912	56	26	578	37	—	541	494	45	39	77	10	53	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	53	6	18	18
TOTALS...	8,636	5,664	279	990	39	20	1,644	8,020	411	205	817	1,244	6,694	7,688	702	365	591	138	121	122	10	144	22	30	1	3	371	120	100	100

NOTE.—A difference is to be noted between the above figures and those concerning Cairo on pages 17 and 18. These latter are obtained from the registers of the ports of disembarkation, which, taking cognizance only of the immediate destination of the passenger, do not include, in their Cairo figures, passengers proceeding in the first instance to another destination but subsequently arriving in Cairo and there completing their period of observation.

(m) ANTI-MOSQUITO MEASURES.

In certain quarters of the City measures for the reduction of mosquitoes, by the destruction of their larvæ, are carried out by the Inspectorate, a fee being charged by the Department for each house dealt with. The fees collected are not, however, applied to the work, but pass to the general revenue of the State, the cost of the measures being borne by the prophylactic fund. The extent of the operations is, therefore, at present necessarily limited to the amount of this fund which can be spared for the purpose, the increased fees which would be derived from a more extended application of the measures not being available for such extension. This limitation is, however, of little practical importance as, owing to the fact that the application of measures is purely voluntary, the number of districts to which anti-mosquito measures could be successfully applied under such circumstances is extremely limited. Even in the better class districts, where a more or less general voluntary acceptance of the measures has occurred, their success is frequently largely prejudiced by the existence of a number of untreated houses, which act as breeding centres for the supply of mosquitoes to the neighbouring treated houses. For the same reason the application of measures to single houses is rarely of much practical value. The mosquito, though not a great traveller, is unfortunately not sufficiently domesticated to confine her attentions to the immediate locality in which she is bred; and, for any measures to be successful, a sufficiently large area must be dealt with and every part thereof and house therein attended to before any marked success is likely to be obtained.

(n) LAWS.

As regards Cairo City, the most important of the new laws promulgated during the course of the year were the *Arrêté* of the Ministry of the Interior of June 7, 1913, imposing conditions for the cleanliness of streets, and the two *Arrêtés* of Cairo Governorate dated October 18, 1913, one applying the conditions of the Ministerial *Arrêté* to Cairo City and the other applying Article 3 of the same *arrêté* to certain streets thereof, namely, Sharia Nubar Pasha, Sharia Kamel, Place de l'Opera, and Sharia 'Abdîn.

A new law (Law No. 10 of 1913), dated April 27, giving increased powers of inspection and application of prophylactic measures in cases of plague and cholera, was put into force during the year; and a new Ministerial *Arrêté* regulating transport of rags was promulgated on October 30. Additions to the schedule attached to the Decree of August 20, 1904, were made by Ministerial *Arrêté* of June 8, 1913, adding "Indiarubber Works" to Class I, Category A; by Ministerial *Arrêté* of August 31, 1913, adding "Sulphur Stores" to Class II, Category A; and by Ministerial *Arrêté*, dated August 31, 1913, adding "Cement and Plaster Stores" to Class III, Category B, of the schedule.

An *Arrêté* of the Ministry of the Interior, dated July 28, 1913, added "Chicken Pox" to Part II of the schedule attached to the Infectious Disease Law.

A public health measure for the better control of itinerant vendors of foodstuffs and drinks incorporated with a police measure for the control of all street vendors was drafted at the beginning of the year.

(o) VACCINATIONS.

During the year, 35,117 vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officers of the Inspectorate and Qisms. Of these, 29,231 were primary vaccinations of children under the Vaccination Decree, 28,968 being natives and 263 foreigners. The remaining 5,886 vaccinations were either vaccinations of actual smallpox contacts or of persons voluntarily submitting themselves to secondary vaccination. Of these, 4,650 were natives and 1,236 foreigners.

(p) MISCELLANEOUS.

There were issued during the year 197 permits for the transport of dead bodies. Of these, 29 were bodies embalmed and removed abroad, 117 were removed to other localities in the country, 31 were transfers from one grave to another in the same cemetery, whilst 20 were removals of bodies from one Cairo cemetery to another. There were 44 bodies for burial in Cairo accepted from outside. Of these, 1 came from Europe. The remainder were from other localities in the interior.

There were received from the outside public 1,115 complaints. In the case of 1,106, the cause of complaint was removed or ameliorated. In 9 no action could be taken.

Action was taken in 190 cases for the fencing in of waste land.

Vidange notices were served on 5,012 proprietors of houses whose cesspits were full. The notices were complied with in 4,869 of the cases, and only in 143 had legal action to be taken.

There were examined by the Qism Medical Officers, on behalf of the Medical Commission or of Government offices, 438 employees.

2.—SCAVENGING AND WATERING SERVICE.

At the beginning of 1913, the Scavenging and Watering Service operated over a total area in Cairo and suburbs of 2,844,417 square metres * of public roads and streets, as follows :—

Macadam (east bank)	Square metres	1,803,295
„ (Gezira, west bank)	„	461,122
Asphalt (east bank)	„	66,423
„ (west bank)	„	14,577
Earth roads, east bank (approximate)	„	500,000
TOTAL ...		Square metres 2,844,417

In the course of 1913, the following new areas were consigned to the Service :—

Macadam (east bank)	Square metres	102,705
„ (west bank)	„	2,878
TOTAL ...		Square metres 105,583

Thus at the end of 1913 the total area regularly scavenged was 2,950,000 square metres, exclusive of Sharia Mari Girgis (east bank, 18,000 square metres) and Sharia Bahr el A'ma (west bank, 11,250 square metres), on which scavenging and watering ceased at the end of April 1913, these roads being then tarred.

There are also various *ezbas* (areas unobtainable) at Demerdache, Manshiet el Sadr, etc., for which credits are not forthcoming, but which are scavenged in the interests of public health, as far as means will allow.

New areas as handed over were graded on the accepted coefficients and the credits necessary to deal with them, from date of consignment to end of year, were transferred to the Scavenging and Watering Service by the Tanzim Service.

* According to figures supplied by the Tanzim Service.

Work against Payment.—The Service scavenged and watered 37,566 square metres of private property against payment at the beginning of the year. This was increased in 1913 by 23,981 square metres of roads inside Abbassîa Cantonments belonging to the Army of Occupation, making the total area operated on for private account 61,547 square metres.

Buildings.—On the basis of the accepted coefficients a sum of L.E. 1,854 was granted in 1913, for the initial cost of material, etc., for new areas consigned in 1912. Out of this amount, L.E. 675 was available for building, and a masonry stable housing thirty-eight animals was constructed at Abbassîa, replacing one of the old wood and mat shelters which, in view of the danger to the animals from fire, it is gradually hoped to abolish and replace by permanent stables.

Water Consumption.—The following is the water consumed during the last three years. The increase has been normal, having regard to the increased areas :—

TABLE LIV.—WATER CONSUMPTION.

MONTH.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Cubic Metres.	Cubic Metres.	Cubic Metres.
January	24,426	22,960	22,759
February	25,638	28,577	32,096
March... ..	45,127	45,965	44,034
April	53,906	55,790	54,993
May	62,808	70,425	73,697
June	70,306	72,963	73,061
July	69,711	70,942	74,106
August	72,449	59,803	71,057
September	56,066	66,996	65,335
October	48,012	50,657	61,525
November	28,859	39,768	38,568
December	23,797	23,413	31,078
TOTAL	581,145	608,259	642,309

Rolling Stock.—During 1913 the following new stock was bought at a total cost of L.E. 925 :—

- 6 double water carts, cylindrical.
- 3 machine brushes.
- 2 single water carts.
- 4 double dust carts.
- 4 single dust carts.
- 30 dust bins.

Double and single dust carts and double and single water carts were made and purchased locally either from the Government Arsenal or the Prisons Department.

At the end of 1913 the rolling stock, after deducting those condemned during that year, consisted of:—

	Number.	Total..
A. Carriages	1	
B. Dog carts	2	
C. Trainer's cart	2	
D. Motor wagon (condemned)	1	6
E. Water carts :—		
Double	73	
Single	77	
Donkey	3	153
F. Dust carts :—		
Double	56	
Single	165	
Donkey	12	233
G. Machine brushes :—		
Double	37	
Single	1	38
H. Trolleys :—		
Double	9	
Single	4	13
I. Road scraping machine		1
J. Lutocars		29
K. Hand carts		77
L. Slop carts		9
M. Wheelbarrows		5
N. Dust bins, large		396
„ small		3
O. Steam rain pumps		3
P. Hand „ „		6
GRAND TOTAL... ..		972

Bicycles.—The Service possessed, at the beginning of 1913, 57 machines, and during the year 14 machines were condemned and replaced and 1 extra machine bought.

In addition, the Service has charge of the upkeep of 43 bicycles belonging to the Central Stores.

Of these, 12 machines were condemned and replaced and 8 extra ones bought.

At the end of 1913, the establishment of the Scavenging and Watering Service was 58 bicycles and of the Department of Public Health 51.

Animals.—At the beginning of 1913 the Service possessed 527 horses, mules, and donkeys. During the year, 19 mules and 6 donkeys were sold or destroyed as unfit, and 37 mules, 2 horses, and 5 donkeys were purchased.

The strength at end of 1913 was therefore : 508 mules, 18 horses, 20 donkeys.

A few years ago the average price of a Service mule was reckoned to be L.E. 25, whereas it is now L.E. 30.

Forage.—There has been no change in the scale of rations to animals this year. The following table of prices for the last three years of different kinds of forage used indicates a steady rise in the prices of barley and bran :—

TABLE LV.

FORAGE.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	L.E. M.	L.E. M.	L.E. M.
Barley Ardeb	0 795	0 877	0 976
Bran Ton of 1,015 kilos.	5 600	5 115	6 000
<i>Tibn</i> „ 1,000 „	2 565	2 645	2 610
Straw „ 1,000 „	1 200	1 139	1 118
<i>Bersim</i> Qantâr of 100 lbs.	0 045	0 039	0 034

House-to-house Collection of Rubbish.—In June 1913, a new *arrêté* was issued which lays down that the public may only place rubbish in public bins or in covered receptacles provided by themselves and easy to handle. These receptacles may only be placed in public streets between the hours of dawn and 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. during which hours the Service will collect and empty the contents.

As a beginning, Sharia Nubar Pasha, Sharia Kamel, Opera Square, and Sharia ‘Abdîn, were selected on which to apply this law.

Operations are to commence in January 1914.

Rubbish.—Attached is a list of *dépotoirs* and the average amount of rubbish dumped at each place, per day, during 1913 :—

TABLE LVI.

PLACE.	Double Dust Vans.	Single Dust Carts.	Donkey Carts (0·750 Cubic Metre.)
Mataria	—	21	13
Husseinîa	26	100	—
Shanawâni	—	71	2
Shubra	3	27	—
Giza	34	17	—
Madbah	69	50	7
Embâba	9	34	—
TOTAL	141	320	22

Say 619 single dust cart loads at one-third ton each equals 206 tons per day.

In addition, about thirty tons of rubbish are burned daily at the Old Cairo destructor, and 159 single cart loads of one-third ton each are supplied daily to forty-six native baths in the city. The total is, therefore, 289 tons per day, or $289 \times 365 = 105,485$ tons per annum.

Daily-paid Labour.—During 1913, there was a great demand for work, and full-grown men clamoured for employment even at the rate of 30 and 25 milliemes per day.

The average daily vacancies amongst sweepers was three. It is rare to find a driver, pay 70 milliemes per day, ever leaving his work except through sickness.

The staff employed at the end of 1911 was 883; 1912, 967; and 1913, 1,046.

The daily wages bill at the end of 1913 was L.E. 53·145 milliemes.

Supplies to Municipalities.—This work is still undertaken by the Scavenging and Watering Service, and the following are the increases of the credit for the last three years :—

				L.E.
1911	...	...	...	1,000
1912	...	...	...	2,000
1913	...	...	...	3,000

VII.—REPORT ON SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES.

1.—HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.

For some years, owing to the rapidly increasing work of the Hygienic Institute, the necessity for further staff and accommodation had become very pressing, and during the course of the year 1912 the erection of a new storey to the Institute was decided upon. This work is now practically completed and the rearrangement of the lower storey is in progress.

The necessary increase in the personnel has also been provided in the budget for the coming year.

The following is a summary of the work carried out in the Institute :—

(a) BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION.

TABLE LVII.—EXAMINATIONS MADE IN THE ROUTINE WORK CONNECTED WITH THE DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

	Number of Specimens Examined.	Number of Cases found Positive.
Plague diagnosis	338	41
Cholera (suspect)	119	—
Diphtheria... ..	615	144
Typhoid fever (agglutination test)	318	114
Paratyphoid B. (")	312	6
Malta fever (")	311	7
Malaria and relapsing fevers	819	181 (Malaria). 30 (Relapsing).
Blood films of cattle examined for piroplasmata	1,083	104 (Texas fever). 63 (Egypt fever).
Gonorrhœa... ..	94	
Vaccine (smallpox)	33	
Miscellaneous (tuberculosis, leprosy, cerebro-spinal meningitis, dysentery, etc.)	179	
	4,221	
Under the supervision of the Hygienic Institute at the Infectious Diseases Hospital	1,554	

For the control of the water supplies of the city of Cairo the following bacteriological water examinations have been carried out during the year, several plates being made from each sample :—

Daily samples of tap water in Cairo	365
Giza water supply	292
Rod el Farag filters... ..	1,879
Examinations of bacillus coli in Nile water, raw, decanted, and filtered	241
TOTAL	2,777

The examinations of rats for identification as to species and the fleas carried by them has also been continued in 1913. The topographical distribution of the rats examined is as follows :—

From Cairo... ..	634
„ Helwân	15
„ Ma ^s sara	109
„ Me ^s âdi el Khabiry... ..	56
„ Tura	186
TOTAL	1,000

Cattle Plague.—Two members of the staff had to devote temporarily most of their time to investigations concerning cattle plague, which were pursued on behalf of the Cattle Plague Commission. The experiments carried out led to very interesting results which are also of great practical importance. A full report thereon will be published.

In connection with the work of the Cattle Plague Serum Institute, and with the campaign of simultaneous inoculation against this disease, which was carried out on a large scale in the provinces, a large number of blood films were examined for the presence of Texas fever parasites.

The results of these examinations have been given in a preceding table.

Dysentery.—A member of the staff made very interesting studies on the nature of dysentery in Egypt, which are likely to modify somewhat the views generally held up to now as regards the cause of Egyptian dysentery. The results of these investigations will be published in the *Revue Médicale*.

Malaria.—Though there is not much malaria in Egypt and though the cases observed are mostly of the benign type, it seems, however, desirable to discover the source to which the infections are due. In the course of last year a good many sporadic cases of simple tertian malaria occurred in the suburbs of Cairo. An investigation in these districts showed that anopheles are by no means so scarce as was thought. These insects being the carriers of malaria, it was important to discover their breeding places and take steps to destroy them. In this connection a certain amount of entomological work has been done in the Institute in identifying the mosquitoes and their larvæ. Experiments have also been commenced with a view to finding the most suitable kind of fish for the destruction of mosquito larvæ.

Human Plague.—The investigation of the spread and transmission of plague in the infected districts has been continued by the special bacteriologist temporarily engaged for this purpose.

(b) CHEMICAL SECTION.

The following chemical analyses have been performed during 1913:—

Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	
<i>Manzûl, ma'gûn, halâwa, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	(173 containing <i>hashîsh</i>).
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	(64 adulterated or rancid, 2 doubtful).
Milk...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	(20 adulterated, 13 doubtful).
Drugs and medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	
TOTAL								813	

In addition to this routine work, sixty-one samples of buffalo milk known to be genuine have been analysed in the Hygienic Institute with a view to obtaining standards for the establishment of a proper milk control. The result of these examinations will be given in a separate publication which is already in the press.

(c) CENTRIFUGALIZING AND BOTTLING OF CATTLE PLAGUE SERUM.

The crude serum prepared at the Serum Institute at Abbassîa is forwarded in ice to the Hygienic Institute, where it is centrifuged, carbolized, and bottled, and then packed and placed in cold storage.

During the year, 288,207 doses of 50 c.c. were treated in this way. In order to deal with this great amount of serum it was necessary to install one additional centrifuge.

2.—ANTIRABIC INSTITUTE.

During the year, 748 persons presented themselves for treatment, against 899 last year, a reduction no doubt due to the inauguration of two new Pasteur Institutes in the Orient, one attached to the French Faculty of Medicine, Beirut, and the other to the International Hygienic Institute at Jerusalem.

Of these 748 cases, 138 may be deducted, the animals responsible for the injury having been found non-rabid after ten days' observation. One patient also voluntarily ceased to attend for treatment. The net statistics, therefore, concern 609 cases (454 natives, 92 Europeans resident in Egypt, and 63 cases from Palestine, Syria, Abyssinia, and Cyprus), compared to 770 last year.

The monthly case-incidence was: January 52, February 56, March 60, April 42, May 44, June 76, July 71, August 44, September 47, October 25, November 48, December 44.

The topographical distribution was as follows:—

Cairo Governorate	79
Alexandria Governorate	44
Canal Governorate (including Port Said, Ismaïlia, and Suez)...	26
Damietta Governorate	5
Beheira Mudiria	8
Sharqia „	58
Qaliubia „	29
Daqahlia „	59
Gharbia „	80
Menufia „	56
Fayûm „	6
Beni Suef „	2
Giza „	22
Minia „	23
Assiût „	25
Girga „	12
Qena „	10
Aswân „	2
Syria and Palestine	60
Abyssinia	2
Cyprus... ..	1

The injuries were inflicted by: dogs 555, cats 30, donkeys 6, wolves 7, jackal 1, rat 1, camels 2, monkeys 2, bull 1, pig 1, horses 2, a rabid person 1.

Of the injuries, 58 were on the head, 300 on other uncovered parts, and 251 through clothing.

Diagnosis.—Of the 609 cases (a) 49 were bitten by animals proved to be rabid by microscopical and experimental laboratory research; (b) one was positively diagnosed by a British Inspector; (c) 27 were reported positive by the veterinary surgeons of the Alexandria Municipality; and in (d) 36 other cases the death of the patient (either treated or untreated) was considered positive evidence of rabies.

The number of animals inflicting the bites was 540, of which 29 were responsible for (a), one for (b), and 15 for (c). 24 animals remained suspect, experiments proving inconclusive; 7 were considered suspect by veterinary surgeons; 133, after observation, were found to be healthy; 98 corpses of animals were received in too advanced a stage of putrefaction to allow of investigation; 178 escaped, and 55 were killed but not forwarded to the laboratory. As regards the remainder, in some cases no information could

be obtained ; in others a positive diagnosis was not established either because the animals were healthy or researches are pending.

During seven months of the year it is almost impossible to undertake diagnosis owing to the advanced stage of putrefaction in which the bodies arrive. On the other hand, during the winter of certain years no less than 68 per cent of cases have been proved to be rabies.

Treatment.—As mentioned in previous reports, treatment of patients by the system of attenuation of cords * had been replaced by that of dilutions made with cords which had been preserved several days in the ice chest in neutral glycerine of 30° Beaumé. Three years ago, considering it necessary to make the treatment more intense, the period the cords remained in the glycerine was reduced to three days, but several cases of intoxication made it necessary to lengthen the period, and now only cords which have been in glycerine for at least twelve days are used. Treatment is begun by emulsion No. 5, *i.e.* for one patient one-fifteenth of a centimetre length of cord in 5 c.c. of water, which makes a dilution of approximately 1 : 600.† Emulsion No. 4 comprises one-twelfth of a centimetre of cord in 5 c.c. of water, making a dilution of 1 : 480 ; No. 3 is one-tenth of a centimetre of cord in 5 c.c. of water, or a dilution of 1 : 400 ; No. 2 is one-eighth of a centimetre of cord in 5 c.c. of water, or a dilution of 1 : 320 ; and No. 1 is one-sixth of a centimetre of cord in 5 c.c. of water, making a dilution of 1 : 240.

These emulsions, previously filtered through gauze, are successively administered subcutaneously during fifteen, eighteen, or twenty-one days, according to the gravity and the position of the bites. It is considered that this represents the maximum of intensity that may be safely attained.

Injuries are divided into three categories : (1) bites about the head ; (2) bites on other uncovered parts ; and (3) bites through clothing. In the case of bites of the first category, and frequently those of the second, serotherapy is combined with vaccination, and during the first three days of treatment a mixture is injected of equal parts of decimal emulsion of fresh cord in physiological water, and antirabic serum. The patient subsequently receives emulsions Nos. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1, which are repeated till the end of treatment.

Two deaths occurred more than fifteen days after treatment, as follows : Ali Mohammed, Sharqîa Province, bitten slightly in seven places (face 5, hand 2) by a dog on January 29. Treatment lasted from January 30 to February 19, and he died in his village on April 23. The other case was Abramino Piha, of Alexandria, severely bitten by a dog in three places on the left hand. Treatment lasted from July 23 to August 12, and he died at Alexandria on September 25. These two cases give a death-rate of 0·32 per cent.

The total mortality of rabies also includes fourteen deaths which occurred during treatment, or less than fifteen days after its termination. One of these deaths actually occurred more than fifteen days after the conclusion of treatment, but as the patient only came to the Institute thirty-two days after infection, the case is not reckoned amongst the two others. In addition to the above, nine other deaths of untreated cases of rabies occurred in the country.

3.—VACCINE INSTITUTE.

The quantity of vaccine lymph collected during 1913 amounted to 862,936 units, as compared with 684,210 units in 1912. There remained 108,000 units from 1912.

* The attenuation of cords was done by desiccation at 23° in darkness according to Pasteur's original method.

† One centimetre of cord represents approximately 12·5 centigrammes, the weight of the rabbits being about 1,500 grammes.

The issues during the year were as follows :—

GRATIS.												
To Health Inspectors in Cairo District and Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501,986
To Ministry of Waqfs and Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,990
SOLD.												
To Egyptian Army	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,340
To Sudan Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,370
To Army of Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,150
To Ministry of Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,400
To Alexandria Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113,000
To Prisons Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115
To Dispensaries and Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,010
Total issued...												771,361
Remaining in stock on January 1, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,575
Total produced												862,936

The receipts from the sale of vaccine amounted to L.E. 536·915 milliemes. The results obtained from the use of the lymph continue to be satisfactory ; according to reports of Public Health Inspectors, successful results have been obtained in 96 per cent of the primary vaccinations and in 75·5 per cent of the re-vaccinations.

4.—SERUM INSTITUTE.

It was decided during the summer to enlarge the Institute from 350 to 450 serum-producing animals. 109 cattle were purchased during August, September, October, November, and December, for this purpose.

Very little serum was obtained from them in 1913, but their capital cost figures amongst the expenses of the Institute for the year and consequently the cost of serum appears more than previously.

TABLE LVIII.—MONTHLY OUTPUT OF CATTLE PLAGUE SERUM.

				Doses of 50 c.c.
January	...	...	...	17,190
February	...	...	...	15,570
March	...	...	...	18,414
April	...	...	...	19,710
May	...	...	...	22,410
June	...	...	...	22,554
July	...	...	...	25,785
August	...	...	...	29,322
September	...	...	...	30,384
October	..	...	...	28,998
November	...	...	...	26,604
December	...	...	...	31,266
TOTAL...				288,207

The serum producing cattle in stock on the first of each month was :—

January	291
February	320
March	338
April	356
May	356
June	355
July	346
August	343
September	347
October	346
November	350
December	350

TABLE LIX.—CYPRUS CATTLE.

	Bled to Death.	Reinforcements.	Bledings.
January	61	195	632
February	55	223	595
March	57	215	720
April	51	203	686
May	59	212	734
June	64	215	726
July	67	210	774
August	68	215	785
September	57	191	753
October	63	226	754
November	57	208	753
December	77	269	805
TOTAL	736	2,582	8,717

In addition to Cyprus cattle bled to death, 1,829 litres of virulent blood were received from the Cattle Plague Commission and used for reinforcing.

Besides bleedings for serum, thirty cattle were bled to death for serum purposes.

MORTALITY.

Twenty *baladi* cattle died during the year, from the following causes :—

Texas Fever	6
Puerpera	5
Syncope	3
Leucoythæmia... ..	2
Hæmorrhage (internal)	2
Traumatic Pericarditis	1
Traumatic Splenitis... ..	1

Seven Cyprus cattle died as follows :—

Texas Fever	4
Cattle Plague	2
Anorexia	1

The general health of the *baladi* cattle during the year has been excellent.

Foot-and-mouth disease occurred amongst two lots of new purchases, one in May and the other in October, whilst in quarantine at Gezîra, but strict isolation prevented the disease spreading to the Institute.

No epidemics of abscesses after reinforcing have occurred.

A few cases of Texas fever appeared in the autumn amongst new purchases undergoing immunization. The Cyprus cattle, although appearing healthy, contain a large percentage affected with chronic Texas fever. Blood films taken from them immediately on arrival have shown the parasite.

VIRULENT BLOOD SENT TO THE DISTRICTS.

A large quantity of virulent blood has been sent to the districts for double inoculation, after having been previously examined microscopically at the Hygienic Institute. The following table gives details:—

TABLE LX.—VIRULENT BLOOD SENT TO THE DISTRICTS MONTHLY.

				Doses of 5 c.c.
January ...	...	...	...	2,200
February ...	...	...	...	2,950
March ...	...	...	...	4,750
April ...	...	...	...	15,550
May...	...	...	...	36,050
June ...	...	...	...	35,550
July ...	...	...	...	29,350
August ...	...	...	...	29,700
September ...	...	...	...	17,900
October ...	...	...	...	4,600
November ...	...	...	...	7,450
December ...	...	...	...	19,750
TOTAL ...				205,800

During the year new ice safes of an improved pattern were built in the serum room and have proved much superior to those formerly used.

New stables for 100 cattle and a pig *zerîba*, including breeding boxes and a bath, were erected in September.

TABLE LXI.—REVENUE OF THE INSTITUTE DURING 1913.

										Meat.		Manure.		Skins.		TOTAL.	
										L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	475	—	—	40	725	61	200
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	384	0	700	45	675	68	759
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	750	1	200	50	900	88	850
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	317	1	200	51	000	86	517
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	100	0	300	57	850	103	250
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	780	0	700	60	390	107	870
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	240	0	700	58	415	135	355
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	093	6	040	58	800	109	933
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	913	12	240	52	390	159	543
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	892	1	300	52	150	118	342
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	731	0	900	51	850	157	481
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	671	—	—	65	575	194	246
GRAND TOTAL ...										720	346	25	280	645	720	1,391	346

The total cost of the Institute during 1913 amounted to L.E. 25,850·836 milliemes, including L.E. 2,210·572 milliemes capital expenditure on new *baladi* purchases and L.E. 2,000 cost of virulent blood supplied to the districts. If these two amounts be deducted from the total cost it gives a net expenditure of L.E. 21,640·264 milliemes for the production of 288,207 units of 50 c.c. of serum, which works out at 75 milliemes per unit.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

A large amount of experimental work was carried out by the Cattle Plague Commission at the Institute.

VIII.—REPORT OF THE STORES BRANCH.

TABLE LXII.—AMBULANCES ISSUED FOR HUMAN PLAGUE IN 1913.

DATE.				MUDIRIA.							DISTRICT.							Number of Beds.
January	26	...	...	Giza	...	...	...	...	...	...	Giza	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„	29	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
February	6	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
March	10	...	...	Sharqia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zagazig	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
„	17	...	...	Giza	...	...	...	...	...	...	Giza	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
April	4	..	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
„	5	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„	7	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„	21	...	...	Qaliubia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Qaliub...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„	29	...	...	Giza	...	...	...	...	...	...	Giza	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
May	3	...	...	Qaliubia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tûkh	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
June	22	...	...	Gharbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanta	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„	23	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„	30	...	...	Beheira	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mariût...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
July	16	...	...	Gharbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanta	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
August	3	...	...	Qaliubia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tûkh	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
September	11	...	...	Beheira	...	...	...	...	...	...	Itai el Barûd	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
TOTAL...																		220

Boxes without Equipment.

February	22	...	...	Beni Suef	...	...	...	...	...	Beni Suef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
April	20	...	...	Minia	...	...	...	...	...	Fashn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	29	...	...	Fayûm	...	...	...	...	...	Sennûres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	29	...	...	Sharqia	...	...	...	...	...	Kafr Saqr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
May	13	...	...	Giza	...	...	...	...	...	Giza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	21	...	...	Fayûm	...	...	...	...	...	Sennûres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June	6	...	...	Aswân...	...	...	...	...	...	Aswân...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„	8	...	...	Fayûm	...	...	...	...	...	Sennûres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	11	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
October	15	...	...	Gharbia	...	...	...	...	...	Kafr el Sheikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL...																		12

TABLE LXIII.—AMBULANCES ISSUED FOR SMALLPOX IN 1913.

DATE.				MUDIRIA.	DISTRICT.	Number of Beds.
January	5	...	...	Minia ...	Minia ...	10
"	5	...	...	Assiût...	Samallût ...	15
"	15	...	...	Beheira ...	Kôm Hamâda ...	20
"	18	...	...	Fayûm ...	Fayûm ...	15
"	26	...	...	Qaliubîa ...	Benha ...	15
February	8	...	...	Gîza ...	Gîza ...	10
"	22	...	...	Assiût ...	Manfalût ...	10
March	8	...	...	Sharqîa ...	Belbeis ...	20
"	12	...	...	Assiût...	Abu Tig ...	10
"	12	...	...	Minia ...	Abu Qurqâs ...	10
"	12	...	...	Assiût...	Mallâwi ...	10
"	13	...	...	Sharqîa ...	Belbeis ...	20
"	19	...	...	Beheira ...	Damanhûr...	10
"	30	...	...	Assiût ...	Abu Tig ...	20
April	13	...	...	" ...	Mallâwi ...	10
"	14	...	...	" ...	Assiût...	20
"	19	...	...	Marsa Matrûh ...	Marsa Matruh ...	40
"	20	...	...	Assiût...	Mallâwi ...	10
"	21	...	...	Qaliubîa ...	Tûkh ...	10
May	11	...	...	Beni Suef ...	Beni Suef ...	10
"	15	...	...	Qaliubîa ...	Benha ...	10
"	24	...	...	" ...	Shibîn el Qanâter	10
June	28	...	...	Assiût...	Deirût...	10
"	28	...	...	" ...	Mallâwi ...	10
July	10	...	...	" ...	" ...	10
September	1	...	...	Minia ...	Abu Qurqâs ...	10
"	11	...	...	Assiût...	Mallâwi ...	10
"	20	...	...	Minia ...	Minia ...	10
October	15	...	...	Daqahlia ...	Mît Ghamr ...	10
November	1	...	...	Assiût ...	Mallâwi ...	10
"	3	...	...	Minia ...	Maghagha ...	20
"	5	...	...	" ...	Minia ...	15
"	15	...	...	" ...	Maghagha ...	25
"	22	...	...	Assiût...	Samallût ...	10
"	23	...	...	Gîza ...	Gîza ...	10
"	24	...	...	Qaliubîa ...	Shibîn el Qanâter	5
December	1	...	...	Minia ...	Beni Mazâr ...	10
"	13	...	...	Assiût...	Mallawi ...	10
"	22	...	...	" ...	Deirût...	10
TOTAL... ..						510

Boxes without Equipment.

August	3	...	...	Menufia ...	Shibîn el Kôm ...	—
"	13	...	...	" ...	Menûf... ..	—
"	13	...	...	Fayûm ...	Etsa ...	—
"	28	...	...	Menufia ...	Shibîn el Kôm ...	—
September	1	...	...	" ...	Tala ...	—
"	6	...	...	" ...	" ...	—
"	11	...	...	Sharqîa ...	Belbeis ...	—
"	24	...	...	Menufia ...	Ashmûn ...	—
"	24	...	...	" ...	Shibîn el Kôm ...	—
November	3	...	...	Minia ...	Maghagha ...	—
"	22	...	...	Menufia ...	Quesna ...	—
December	1	...	...	Daqahlia ...	Agha ...	—
"	10	...	...	" ...	Mît Ghamr ...	—
"	18	...	...	Menufia ...	Quesna ...	—

TABLE LXVII.—PRINCIPAL ADJUDICATIONS.

	L. E.
Rations, Cairo Hospitals	10,794
Rations, Provincial Hospitals	11,936
Flour	6,820
Native bread	2,723
Meat for Cairo	2,902
Equipment (first three months)	1,680
Equipment for 1914	15,116
Drugs (first three months)	1,620
Drugs for 1914 (for Central Stores, Ministry of Education, Prisons and Coast Guards Administrations)	8,474
Dressings and cotton wool	4,025
Scavenging and Watering Service :—	
Straw bedding	618
<i>Bersim</i>	902
<i>Tibn</i>	1,872
Water vans	432
Serum Institute :—	
<i>Bersim</i>	526
Green <i>dura</i>	455
Bulls	7,837
Forage	7,891
Petroleum for lighting and crude oil	1,998
Coal	4,470

TABLE LXVIII.—GALENICAL PREPARATIONS AND SPECIALITIES
PREPARED IN THE DRUG STORES.

ARTICLE.	Quantity prepared.
Distilled water	26,000 kilos.
Medicinal waters	740 "
Liniments	3,095 "
Liquors and solutions	13,076 "
Mixtures	4,082 "
Powders	238 "
Syrups	4,149 "
Tinctures	3,663 "
Ointments	5,379 "
Wine compounds	2,841 "
Eye-drops	527 "
Ampoules	113 pieces.
Bandages	412,000 "
<i>Specialities :—</i>	
Carlsbad salt	127 bottles.
Castor oil	21,400 "
Cod liver oil	538 "
Cod liver oil emulsion	196 "
Drinks, veterinary	1,267 "
Eye-drops	25,000 "
Eye powders	13,500 tins.
Mange dressing	88 bottles.
Syrups	2,417 "
Tablets of sublimate	237 "
Tar water	273 "
Wine, chincona	493 "
Boxes, barbers', first aid chests	226 boxes.

AMBULANCES.

1st	Class Ambulances :	used	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	times
2nd	„	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	„
3rd	„	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	„
4th	„	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	„
TOTAL										2,414	times

The Transport Section has sixteen mules and one horse.

ORDERS PLACED LOCALLY AND ABROAD.

On Stores Chapter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,226	orders.
On Epidemics Chapter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	„
On Prophylactic and Miscellaneous Chapters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	„
TOTAL									4,064	orders.

WORKSHOPS.

During the year, about 15,000 instruments were sharpened in the workshops.

—————

IX.—REPORT OF THE ENGINEERING BRANCH.

The following table gives details of the work done on special credits :—

TABLE LXIX.

No.	NAME OF WORK.	Grant for Year.	Total Grant.	Expen- diture for Year.	Total Expen- diture to 31.10.13.	Probable Expen- diture to End of Year.	Expenditure to End of 1913.	
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	M.
1	Mansûra Ophthalmic Hospital ...	—	6,287	307	6,251	14	6,268	140
2	Alexandria Hospital, New Pavilion for 90 beds	—	9,800	4,328	6,420	500	6,765	013
3	Minia Hospital Out-patients' De- partment... ..	700	700	197	197	200	213	703
4	Abbassia Lunatic Asylum, Matron's house	—	1,200	1,177	1,177	—	1,196	101
5	Alexandria Hospital, Matron's house	2,800	2,800	52	52	543	595	218
6	Fayûm Hospital Out-patients' De- partment... ..	1,400	1,400	295	295	200	460	966
7	Aswân Hospital, Prisoners' and Lunatics' block	550	550	483	483	70	483	623
8	Zagazig Infectious Hospital	2,040	2,040	422	422	400	922	258
9	(site)... ..	663	663	635	635	—	635	000
10	Stables at Abbassia for Scavenging and Watering Service	675	675	247	247	400	638	992
11	Stables at Serum Institute	300	300	248	248	—	250	269
12	Sanitary installation Bacteriological Institute... ..	—	181	177	177	—	177	762
TOTAL... ..		9,128	26,596	8,568	16,604	2,327	18,607	045

The repairs credit for 1913 was L.E. 9,092, and the expenditure L.E. 9,075.

All repairs were executed departmentally with the exception of Mansûra Hospital, owing to the dilapidated condition of which a technical commission was detailed to examine and report. An estimate was made for the works recommended amounting to L.E. 2,500. It was decided to do the urgent repairs on this year's grant, and to the end of the year the expenditure was L.E. 789.

The following repairs were effected during the year :—

	L.E.
Lunatic Asylum, Abbassia	1,005
Khanka Asylum... ..	278
Tanta Hospital	219
Shibîn el Kôm Hospital	360
Damietta Hospital	220
Benha Hospital	495
Suez Hospital and Doctor's Residence	746
Hôd el Marsûd Hospital	283
Zagazig Hospital	704
Beni Suef Hospital	104
Port Said Hospital	179
Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	301
Cairo Abattoir	432

Work to the value of L.E. 827 was carried out for other Departments, and a number of plans and estimates were prepared for Mudiria Councils and Municipalities.

SANITARY INSTALLATIONS.

Approved, 8.

Examined and reported on, 16.

Etablissements Insalubres, examined and reported on, 275.

Etablissements Insalubres, plans examined and approved, 55.

Old mosques examined and reported on, 285.

Plans for new mosques examined and approved (Waqfs Administration. 22; Private 38).

Houses examined and approved, 16.

Bath examined and approved, 1.

TABLE LXX.—DELIMITATION OF CEMETERIES.

Place.	Cemeteries.	Posts.
Gharbia Mudiria	14	117
Daqahlia	8	92
Menufia	3	41
Beheira	3	12
Sharqia	1	11
Qaliubia	1	8
Fayûm	3	18
Beni Suef	2	10
Minia	2	15
Assiût	1	22
Aswân	1	4

The above work was done on the cemeteries credit, out of which a sum of L.E. 1,066 was spent during the year.

Sixteen cemeteries were also delimited for the account of the inhabitants of various places.

X.—REPORT OF THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Cattle Plague.—1,824 deaths were recorded as caused by this disease in Egypt in 1913, showing a death-rate of about 0·14 per cent against 0·42 per cent during the year 1912. Twenty-six cases were detected in Alexandria Quarantine Pens and one case in Alexandria Abattoir in an imported animal from Syria.

288,207 units of serum were prepared during the year, and the actual stock of serum amounted to 217,687 on January 1, 1914.

Double Inoculation.—Since the double inoculation was commenced in July 1912, up to December 31, 1913, 168,141 cattle have been immunized in the cotton districts (about one-third of cotton area in the whole of Egypt), and 18,020 in the non-cotton districts, making a total of 186,161.

The total number of deaths following double inoculation, including outbreaks, up to December 31, 1913, is 2,101, showing a percentage of 1·13.

The number of non-inoculated cattle reported as having died from natural infection of cattle plague during 1913 was 1,824, which, added to 2,028 deaths following double inoculation during the same year, makes a total of 3,852, against 5,445 deaths from cattle plague during the year 1912.

Up to December 31, 1913, 551 cattle of the State Domains, which were doubly inoculated in June and July, 1912, of which 259 cattle reacted, were injected with virulent blood only on different dates in 1913; no cases of cattle plague followed nor any cattle plague reaction. Of the above number, 100 cattle, which were doubly inoculated on June 27, 1912, of which 39 reacted, were tested with virulent blood on December 16, 1913. It is therefore assumed that double inoculation has conferred immunity for a period not less than eighteen and a half months.

Census of Cattle.—The census of cattle and buffaloes taken during the year shows an increase of 17,558 cattle and a decrease of 19,461 buffaloes in the census of 1913, as compared with that of 1912:—

	1913.	1912.	Difference.
Cattle	637,098	619,540	+ 17,558
Buffaloes	632,725	652,186	— 19,461
TOTAL... ..	1,269,823	1,271,726	— 1,903

Importation of Animals.—The following numbers of animals were imported, principally for food, during 1913; below, the figures are compared with those of 1912:—

	1913.	1912.	Difference.
Cattle and buffaloes	33,605	37,068	— 3,463
Sheep and goats	311,603	284,101	+ 27,502
Pigs, etc.	1,203	1,137	+ 66
TOTAL... ..	346,411	322,306	+ 24,105

In addition to these, the following numbers of cattle and sheep were received from the Sudan, principally *via* Halfa, and, compared with 1912, show a decrease of 15,466 animals:—

	1913.	1912.	Difference.
Cattle	10,424	15,190	— 4,766
Sheep and goats	98,886	109,586	—10,700
TOTAL... ..	109,310	124,776	—15,466

XI.—GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES.

CENSUS.

The following table gives the statistics of the calculated population in certain Egyptian towns, and a comparison with the calculated figures for 1912. The vital statistics are based on these figures:—

TABLE LXXI.—EGYPTIAN AND FOREIGN POPULATION OF THE TWENTY PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF EGYPT.

ESTIMATED UP TO JULY 1.						
T O W N .	1912.			1913.		
	Egyptians.	Foreigners	Total.	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.
Cairo	638,366	66,720	705,086	646,812	68,797	715,609
Alexandria... ..	327,755	72,352	400,107	333,165	74,091	407,256
Damietta	33,701	261	33,962	34,464	263	34,727
Tanta	55,030	1,495	56,525	55,456	1,502	56,958
Mansûra	41,555	1,638	43,193	42,070	1,638	43,708
Damanhûr	42,401	372	42,773	43,442	372	43,814
Zagazig	35,445	1,667	37,112	36,022	1,673	37,695
Shibîn el Kôm... ..	23,946	182	24,128	24,572	182	24,754
Gîza	17,453	106	17,559	17,645	108	17,753
Benha... ..	17,644	211	17,855	18,159	214	18,373
Port Said	45,799	10,738	56,537	46,666	10,738	57,404
Suez	17,163	2,551	19,714	17,327	2,551	19,878
Isma'îlia	10,247	2,251	12,498	10,908	2,270	13,178
Fayûm	39,218	176	39,394	39,812	177	39,989
Beni Suef	27,097	369	27,466	28,053	384	28,437
Minia	28,606	405	29,011	28,818	412	29,230
Assiût... ..	41,471	268	41,739	42,131	271	42,402
Sohâg	18,854	67	18,921	19,341	67	19,408
Qena	20,674	72	20,746	20,909	72	20,981
Aswân... ..	12,297	572	12,869	12,394	605	12,999
TOTAL... ..	1,494,722	162,473	1,657,195	1,518,166	166,387	1,684,553

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